CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28657—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Dz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	6 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	21 8
Heart Bottle	28 8
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell..	6th Feb.
R.I. THAMES	4073	800	W. A. Seaton.....	13th "
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
R.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. G. Daniel	27th "
† SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
R.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	19th "
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3043	600	H. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
R.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	16th "
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
R.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	14th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne..	Friday. 27th May

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th "
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4073	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:	1st Class,	2nd Class,	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	8th Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To sail
ROUMANIA	3387	W. J. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3569	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 3, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ADOWA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.
All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 1, 1892. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 6th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomrah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O, and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3783	3rd Week in Feby, for London.
MARY BEYTS	3780	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd " " "
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st " in April, "

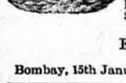
† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.
These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	12th Feb. 1892.



THIS STEAMER is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

*Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATINUM PRINTING.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Sensitizing Solutions for either Black or Sepia Brown Images, per oz. bot.	5 8	6 4
Plain white paper, 58 inches wide, per yard	0 6	0 7
" " " extra strong	0 10	0 11
for large prints " " "		
Lime drying tins, complete, for holding paper up to 8½ by 6½ each	1 8	1 12
" " " paper up to 12 by 10, each	2 0	2 4
Brushes, for spreading, each	0 8	0 9
Softeners, each	1 6	1 10
Hydrochloric Acid, oz., 3 As.; per lb.	1 0	1 2
Sodium Oxalate " 4 " "	2 4	2 8

The Sensitizing Solution must not be exposed to light, but must be kept in the dark.
The paper may be coated by lamp light, or by any yellow light.
The above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent since 21st ult.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BITTERS, &c.

	Per bot. Rs. a.
Orange and Angostura, very choice	1 12
Orange Bitters, pleasing, wholesome	2 0
Angostura, Dr. Siegert's	2 4
Royal Amaranth Bitters, agreeable	2 8
Ginger Brandy, an agreeable cordial	2 4
Orange Brandy, choice tonic	2 4
Peach Brandy	5 8
Ginger Wine, an agreeable wine	1 6
Orange Wine, delicate flavour	1 6
Vermouth, Cinzano e Cia Torina	1 8
Vermouth, Noiley Prat et Cie	1 8
Aromatic Schnapps, Henke's genuine	1 12
Milk Punch, Phillips & Co.'s Special	2 0

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ult.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—Owing to EXCHANGE being so bad the above PRICES are AUGMENTED 5 Per Cent, dating from 21st ultimo.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

POTOSI SILVER WARE.

OLD "ENGLISH" OR "FIDDLE" PATTERN.
Guaranteed to wear twenty years.

			Rs. a.
Table Spoons or Forks	dwt. 14	per doz.	23 0
Dessert " "	" 10	"	17 8
Tea " "	" 9	"	10 8
Egg " Gilt Bowl	" 8	"	12 0
Mustard " "	" 7	"	12 0
Salt " "	" 7	"	11 8
Sugar "	" 10	each	1 2
" Tongs	" 12	"	2 0
Soup Ladles	" 42	"	7 0
Sauce "	" 12	"	2 0

Weight of Silver deposited.

EXTRA PIECES.
Guaranteed to wear twenty years.

Tea Spoons, 5 o'clock	dwt. 5	per doz.	8 0
Pickle Forks	" 10	each	1 4

EXTRA PIECES—(*Continued.*)

			Rs. a.
Oyster Forks	dwt. 10	each	1 8
Gravy Spoons	" 28	"	4 0
Sugar Tongs, 5 o'clock	" 8	"	2 0
Butter Knives	" 12	"	2 0
Ice Tongs	" 12	"	2 0

Guaranteed to wear fifteen years.

Table Spoons or Forks	dwt. 9	per doz.	19 0
Dessert "	" 7	"	14 0
Tea "	" 6	"	9 0
Egg "	" 6	"	8 8
Mustard "	" 5	"	7 0
Sugar "	" 7	each	0 14
" Tong	" 9	"	1 4
Soup Ladles	" 2	"	1 8
Sauce "	" 8	"	1 0

Weight of Silver deposited.

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid FALL in EXCHANGE our Prices are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ultimo.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 35. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*,

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

AND

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MAGIC! MIRTH!! MYSTERY!!!

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, PAREL.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ROBERT BRUCE.

ROBERT BRUCE'S CONGRESS OF CABALISTIC WONDERS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 5TH AND 6TH FEBRUARY, 1892.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of
E. B. CARROLL, Esqr.,
LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, PAREL.

ROBERT BRUCE will illustrate his Wonderful Gift of Ventriloquism, introducing Old Favourites and New Faces. Magic Illusions of Bewildering Fascination, Mesmerism, Maskelyne and Cooke's Sensational Mysteries, Mademoiselles Zita and Ada in their own and unique speciality Black Art Hall Supernatural Illusions.

Popular Prices.—Reserved Seats Rs.3, booked by Mr. Rule, Time-keeper's Office. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2, 1, and 8 annas. Tickets to be had from Mr. Durham, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Pestonji, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel, and at the Door. Doors open 8 P.M. Overture 9 P.M. sharp.

N. B.—The Performance will conclude with a dance on FRIDAY, 5th February.

A Refreshment Bar under entire European Management.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by
Mr. GEO. C. MILN, Miss KATE DOUGLAS, and Miss FRANCES ROSS.
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
In Aid of the Homes for Poor Parsees.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH,
In Aid of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS ENGLISH INSTITUTION.
When Mr. C. M. CURSETJEE will play SHYLOCK.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.
In Aid of the LEPER ASYLUM.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.
Prices as usual.—Box plan at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, Fort. Students' Tickets at half price, except in Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle.

S. S. "WERNETH HALL" ARRIVED
3rd February, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd February, 1892.

THE MacIVER LINE S. S. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, February 2, 1892. Agents.

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe.	Creme de Noyeau.
Anisette.	Creme de Moka.
Benedictine.	Curacao, Assorted.
Chartreuse, Green	Eau de Vie Noyeaux.
Chartreuse, Yellow.	Eau de Vie Dantzic.
Cherry Brandy.	Kummel.
Cordial Medoc.	Maraschino de Zara.
Creme de Cacao.	Noyeau, Assorted.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

MADON'S
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.

Absolutely superior to any Preparation for the growth of Hair and preventing Baldness. Is an effectual Stimulant Capillary Germinator of the day. Prepared by a special process.

Per Bottle, Ans. 12 and Rs. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following contracts in the Thana District for the period of one year from 1st April 1892 to 31st March, 1893:—

1. Collection of Ferry Tolls.
2. Collection of Road Tolls.
3. Removal of stones other than Kankar (lime stones) from the Talukas of Salsette, Mahim, Bassein and Dahanu.
4. Removal of Sand and Clay from Creeks and Rivers of the Thana District except those following:—
"In Shahapur the Tansa River and all its tributaries."
"In Wada, the Tansa and its tributaries from the point where it enters the Taluka to the village of Wardhe."
"In Bhiwandi from the Tansa and its tributaries as far as Chinchawli, and from Aolas and its tributaries." No fee is to be levied on the sand removed by the contractors of the Tansa Water Works from the waste land in the Talukas of Salsette, Bhiwandi, Wada, Shahapur and Bassein, and from the waste lands given in the Tharao Yadi.
FROM 1ST JUNE 1892 TO MAY 1893.
5. Removal of Kankar (lime stone) from the Talukas of Mahim and Salsette including the land situated between the villages of Vesawa and Oseware which the Government have obtained by a decree of the Civil Court against Mr. Bahiramji Jijibhai C.S.I.)
2. The tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector of Thana before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on the 18th February 1892.
3. A separate tender must be sent for each contract.
4. All tenders must be accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 10 if the amount tendered be below Rs. 1,000 and by one of Rs. 100 if it exceeds Rs. 1,000.
5. On failure to make the necessary deposit or to execute the necessary security bond and agreement within 15 days of acceptance of the tender, the deposit money shall be forfeited to Government.
6. Should no reasonable sums be offered by the tenderers the contracts will be sold; at once by Public Auction without cancelling the tenders.
7. The general conditions of sale can be ascertained in all Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' Kucheries in this District, and any further information required by a tenderer will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.

The Huzur Deputy Collector does not bind himself to accept the higher or any tender.

G. J. BHATKHANDE,
Huzur Deputy Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, 2nd February 1892.

CONCENTRATED
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
77TH PERFORMANCE
OF THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
AND LAST NIGHT BUT 2.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
"H. M. S. PINAFORE."
FRIDAY—"MADAME ANGOTTE."
SATURDAY—"MIKADO"
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7-30 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOTICE.

The STANLEY OPERA COMPANY will appear at Poona on MONDAY, February 8, for TWELVE NIGHTS only. Secunderabad to follow.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*
WILL BE HELD
ON FRIDAY 4TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH, of MARCH
AT MALABAR POINT,
WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities:—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates:—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m..	3
For the Second Fete (Monday, 7th March) do. do. ..	2
For the Third Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) from 9-0 to 11-0	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all three Fetes	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 6 P. M.

THE COMMITTEE:—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Birdwood, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Budgen, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Bissett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Barnett, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Bruel, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Budrudin Tyabjee, Mrs.	Peroshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Bozzoni, Mrs.	Prevost, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Mrs.	Solomon, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Gama, Mrs.	Scaramanga, Mrs.
Dosogne, Mrs.	Telang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
F. D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.
Jardine, Mrs.	

STEEL BOILERS.

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110lbs. working pressure. Also vertica boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARJI MAHARAJ SHRI GOVINDRAJI MAHARAJ TIKAIT, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to MEMON JOOMA ESSA, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new Salt batty Ground, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Falkland Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 534, and New No. 14052, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D, No. 2184 (1), Street No. 252, Falkland Road, containing by admeasurement 932 square yards or thereabouts within the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property formerly of Maharaj Vilhasverjee and now of Thucker Hurdas Premjee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Sayyud Hussein Ali, and now of Hajee Haroon Nakhoda, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mohundas Radhikadas Bawa, and which said property is now in the possession of the tenants of the said Goswami Shri Girdhariji Maharaj Shri Govindraiji Maharaj Tikait.—All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 3rd Day of February, 1892.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR CASTOR SEED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1892, for the supply of about 2,500 TONS CASTOR SEED, between 1st April, 1892, and 31st March, 1893.

Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Stores Department, Bombay or Ajmere.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Castor Seed," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 3rd February, 1892.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LIMITED.
ધી નીઉ ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમાટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1892, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1891.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1891-92 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries, & Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 20th February, 1892, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled, all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases	Rs. 75
Cigarette Cases	,, 28, 35, 40 and 50
Match Boxes	,, 8, 13, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT 8-30 P.M.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

AN EXCELLENT BRASS BAND WILL PLAY DURING THE SESSIONS.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF FANCY SKATING.
SKATING ON THE HEAD, ON STILTS, IN BOATS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The following Handsome and Valuable Prizes will be given:—

1. For the best Dressed Lady.
A Handsome Gold Watch.
2. For the next best Dressed Lady.
A Beautiful Fan.
3. For the best Lady Skater.
A Handsome Sterling Silver Watch with Wristband.
4. For the best Dressed Gentleman.
A Valuable pair of Opera Glasses.
5. For the next best Dressed Gentleman.
A Season Ticket for three months with free use of Skates.
6. For the best Gentleman Skater.
A Handsome pair of silver-plated Skates.
7. For the best Dressed little girl.
A Beautiful Work Box.
8. For the best little girl Skater.
A Handsome Pair of Skates.
9. For the best Dressed little Boy.
A Valuable Box of Paints.
10. For the best little Boy Skater.
A Silver-plated Watch.
11. For the most Comically Dressed Couple.
A Season Ticket for each for three Months with free use of Skates.

As there will be a large Attendance book your Seats Early TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
Price of Admission.

Special Reserved Seats	Rs. 3 each.
Reserved Seats	,, 2 each.
Family Ticket (1 Gentleman and 3 Ladies)	6 each.

Plan at SOUNDY'S and at the Rink Office.

NUGENT & CO., Proprietors.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 6th instant till the 6th MARCH next any Dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1892.

EBONY.

ABOUT 136 Tons of EBONY in lots varying from 1 to 19 Tons will be put up for SALE BY AUCTION at the Ebony Yard, Root of Breakwater, Colombo, on MONDAY, 15th February next, commencing at 2 P.M.

For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Central Timber Depot, Colombo.

W. FERGUSON,
Acting Superintendent Railway Fuel Supply.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Grahams Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1892, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
III. To confirm the addition to the Tonnage Scale of the article "Bran in Bags" in accordance with the ascertained measurements.
IV. To elect new members, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st February 1892.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No, 379 OF 1882.

MUNCHABAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of BALGOWANDASS HARGOWANDASS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing in a house at Mahim, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.
vs.
RAGHOO BHIKAJEE of Bombay Hindu Broker residing in a house at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 28th day of November, 1882, it was ordered and decreed, amongst other things, that the Defendant should on or before the 28th day of May, 1883, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,383-9-8, for principal and interest at the rate of seven and a half per cent. per annum upon the sum of Rs. 2,215-8-0 from the 20th day of August 1882, until payment and the costs of this Suit when taxed and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, upon the amount of such costs from the date hereof until payment. And it was further ordered that in default of the said Defendant paying to the Plaintiff such principal interest and costs, the Sheriff of Bombay should SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the mortgaged premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say:—All that land or Gart bounded on the East by the cart of Senhor Domingos Pedroo Vaz, on the West partly by Governments Road and partly by the cart of Ramdass Narandas, on the South by a Public road, and on the North by the cart of Manuel Salvadore, and containing by admeasurement 12,000 square yards or there abouts, and registred in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 542, and situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvie.

The amount payable to Government in respect of Pension and Tax rent is Rs. 28-5-9 per annum.

And whereas default has been made by the Defendant in such payment as aforesaid.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, 1892, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay, will under and by virtue of the said Decree put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovenamed Plaintiff has permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth day, after the sale. Provided that if the Plaintiff becomes the purchaser the purchase money and the amount due on the said Decree may be set off against one another.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff—Dated this 1st day of February, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
MESSRS. WADIA & GHANDIE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

KHOST COLLIERY, N.-W. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the working of the Coal Mines belonging to the North-Western Railway, near Khost Station, in Beluchistan.

Full particulars can be obtained from the Mining Manager, Khost Station, or from the Executive Engineer, Shahrig District, N.-W. Railway, Shahrig; or from the Superintendent of Way and Works, Frontier Section, N.-W. Railway, Quetta; from whom also the form of tender, with Draft Agreement and condition of contract, can be obtained on payment of five rupees per copy (which will not be returned.)

Tenders must be addressed to the Superintendent, Way and Works, N.-W. Railway, Quetta, in time to reach him before Tuesday, the 15th February 1892. They must be in the prescribed form, and accompanied by Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes, as earnest money (which will be returned should the tender not be accepted) and should be enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the title "Tender for working Coal Mines at Khost."

The Manager, N.-W. Railway, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for so doing.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખમાદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. Chyebassa, a bran new English-made side light, square fronted, double-seated BROUGHAM, and a bran new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson, of Lowestoft. Besides these, there are other bran new and second-hand English carriages, such as, Victorias, Coe and Under-spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landau, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single, double, and four-in-hand HARNESSES.

And also best real MOCHA COFFEE, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by Smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable Terms. COALS on the LUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.. £7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,215,437	1885	£5,509,901
1890	£4,341,784	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	2,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
"" BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES! WINES!!
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—
WHISKIES.
GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.
PORT.
CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.
SHERRIES.
STANLEY AND GRIMM.
CLARETS.
MEDOC ST. JULIEN.
BRANDIES.
THINE & Co.'s.
JEAN BARTON & Co.
Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
"ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exch

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
British Empire Manufacturing Company, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Fine Arts Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Yacht Club Regatta.
St. Patrick's Club Dance, 9 p.m.
Club Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Berenice (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—Werneth Hall (s), from Liverpool ; and Kangra (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Tanjore (s), for Mauritius ; Congo (s), Hull, &c. ; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Flor de Mar (brig), Delagoa Bay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 4th instant.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—A dance will be held at the Club Rooms, Apollo Street, at 9 o'clock, this evening.

THE DOG NUISANCE.—A Hindu lad, named Dhonda Rama, aged 10 years, was, on Tuesday morning, bitten on the back of his neck by a dog, belonging to one Bhickoo, residing at Colbhatwadi. The boy was taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where the wound was dressed. The dog was destroyed by the police.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Mazagon, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Janoo, aged 50 years. On the 28th ultimo, whilst the deceased was walking along the Wari Bunder Road, she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a cart, laden with bags of grain. The deceased was seriously injured, and died from the effects of the injuries yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Pantomime ..... C Coote.
Overture	Prodosa ..... Weber.
Gavotte	Murriel ..... Amillon.
Selection	The Red Hussars ..... Solomon.
Polka	Pick-me-up ..... F. Fare.
Valse	The Bold Dragoon ..... Morrell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., at the Fine Arts Exhibition, at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

Overture	Le Macon ..... Auber.
Polka	(cornet duet) The Friendly Rivals ..... C Godfrey.
Valse	Gruss An Hannover ..... Labitzky.
Selection	Maid Marian ..... Reginald Dekoven.
Gavotte	Intermezzo Moonlight ..... Boggetti.
Valse	Ever and Ever Mine ..... C Coote.
March	Cavalry Ride ..... Alice Upton.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Krishna Mahadoo was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with two different counts of theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 62, the property of Bhicajee Babajee and Vishnu Dhondu, both living in one house, at Mahim. On the night of Saturday last, during the absence of the complainants from home, the accused broke into their house, and forcing open a box, stole the articles in question. He was seen on Monday evening wearing one of the stolen *bundees*, which the first complainant recognising, reported the matter to the police, who on enquiry arrested the accused and traced the stolen property to the accused's. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A THIEF AND HIS VICTIM.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bahadoor Abdool, who had two previous convictions against him was charged with house-breaking and theft of silver ornaments and copper, brass, and iron utensils, collectively valued at Rs. 43-5. Lulloo Chuggun appeared to complain and identified his property, which he deposed to being removed from his house in Khoisa Moholla early yesterday morning by the prisoner. He was returning from prayers in the Maharajah's temple when he encountered the burglar issuing from his rooms with the property in his hands, an alarm of "thief, thief" was created, but the accused managed to elude him until he was stopped by a policeman who took him into custody with the articles in his keeping. Pleading guilty to both crimes the Magistrate passed a sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 23rd January, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,000	1,72,000	4,000	2,63,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	373	8	570
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,93,000	3,73,000	9,000	5,75,000
Total for 3 weeks.	2,80,000	5,45,000	13,000	8,38,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,121	1,80,754	4,298	2,73,173
Per mile of Ry do.	191	392	10	593
Total to corresponding date do.	2,97,023	6,41,353	17,385	9,55,761

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 10,173
Do. to date ..... ,, 1,17,761

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 23rd January, 1892, on 1,671·82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	3,30,000	4,000	4,44,000
Or per mile of railway	66	198	2	266
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,31,000	6,90,000	9,000	9,30,000
Total for 3 weeks...	3,41,000	10,20,000	13,000	13,74,080
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,05,091	3,34,737	1,652	4,11,183
Per mile of Ry do.	63	200	1	264
Total to corresponding date do.	3,49,316	11,34,151	15,159	14,98,603

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,517
Do. to date ..... ,, 1,24,606

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·948
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	67·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·657
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·1
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NE, ESE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	209

* From midnight to midnight.

THE great Atlantic steam-ship companies which make Liverpool their landing-place are in revolt against the system of porterage in that port. At Southampton passengers disembark in peace and comfort, the Dock Company undertaking to look after their luggage. At Liverpool, on the contrary, they are, it seems, handed over to a band of privileged porters who being, as it is alleged, too few in number to do the work efficiently, are driven to call in casual hands who think only of how to make "the best of the chance." The representative of the Cunard line affirms that his company have received as many as 75 complaints from passengers at one time. The privileged or "badge" inward-bound porters number 30 only. The companies declare that there should be at least 50 more ; for in the summer season an Atlantic liner will land 500 saloon, 200 second, and 500 steerage passengers. From all of these the porters are empowered to levy fees, not to speak of 3d. a sack for the mails, of which 800 sacks are landed from one steamer.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. B. Carroll presiding. There were also present, Col. Wilson, Col. Merewether, R. E., the Hon Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dharamsey, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and K. N. Kabrajee.

CONDITION OF BULLOCKS EMPLOYED ON MUNICIPAL WORK.

The tenders sent in for the supply of carts and bullocks, during 1892-93 came up for consideration.

The Municipal Commissioner advised the Committee to recommend that the Corporation should extend the contract for bullocks over three years instead of one year, as he believed that would obviate the difficulty of any contractor attempting to make an illicit profit out of the Municipality. Under the present circumstances it was impossible for contractors to make a legitimate profit out of the contract.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the question was whether it was possible to feed the animals properly for Rs. 27 per pair, including the wages of a man to look after them. They ought to compare that amount, with the cost to the Municipality of their own bullocks employed in the Health Department, and they would then be in a position to say what amount should be paid. At present the Municipality had in their service the most emaciated animals in the city, and the contractor made about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 out of the bargain.

The Secretary (Mr. Barrow) stated that the feeding of the Health Department bullocks cost Rs. 21 per month per pair.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was no comparison in the work of the bullocks in the Health Department and Engineering Department. In the first-named the work was of a very severe character requiring special feed.

Mr. Shroff asked if the Commissioner would give them a statement which would reconcile that statement with the amount paid to contractors.

The Commissioner said he had no objection to doing so, but it would be futile as there was no analogy between the work in the different departments.

Mr. Shroff said if he were to place before them the statistics of the number of animals that were in such a condition as to cause the Society for Prevention of Cruelties to Animals to bring the matter before the Magistrates, it would be found that the animals in the employ of the Engineering Department formed the maximum number of all the cases that were taken up by the Society. It was patent that the Municipality were the only body in the city that employed such inferior animals.

The Commissioner replied that the three years' contract was a way out of the difficulty.

Mr. Shroff contended that if they entered into a three-year's contract and paid such a miserable rate, they would not get better animals. They should pay a higher rate and enforce better animals.

After some further discussion sanction was given to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Mr. Ramjanbhai Babanbhai the lowest of four tenders received for the supply of carts and bullocks during 1892-93 at the following rates :—Single bullock with yoke band, rope, and one adult driver at 9 annas per day, pair of bullocks with yoke band, rope, and one adult driver at 14 annas per day. Excess number of pair of bullocks over the maximum of 250 when the roads are not watered and over 350 when the roads are watered at 14 annas per pair per day. Cart with a pair of bullocks, yoke bands, ropes, and one adult driver at Re. 1-2-0 per day, excess number of carts over the maximum of 250 at Re. 1-2-0 per day. It was also resolved that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the contract being entered into with Mr. Ramjanbhai Babanbhai for the supply of carts and bullocks at the same rates for a period of three years from 1st March, 1892.

TENDERS.

The following tenders were accepted : The tender of Messrs. George Geoghan and Co. for the supply of iron castings for the ensuing year ; of Mr. Bhojbhai Alarakhai for the supply of hay, &c., during 1892-93 in Bombay, hay at Rs. 10 per 1000 lb., greengrass Rs. 5 per 1,000 lb., rice straw, Rs. 7 per 1,000 lb., in Bandora Rs. 8-15 per 1,000 lb., hay, greengrass, Rs. 4-4 ; rice straw Rs. 6-14 ; the tender of Mr. Khimji Valabdas for the supply of grain during 1892-93, at the following rates :—Urid Rs. 40-4-0 per 1,000 lb., grain Rs. 39-8-0, bran Rs. 26-8-0., barley Rs. 36-4-0, mutra Rs. 27-4-0, rice Rs. 41-4-0, oil cake Rs. 46-4-0 salt Rs. 42-4-0 ; the tender of Messrs. Tukaramji and Co. the lowest of the five tenders received for the supply of sand stone, sea-sand, &c., during 1892-93 at the following rates :—Sandstone Rs. 6-10-0 per brass, sea-sand Rs. 8, shingle Rs. 15, shells Rs. 15, and Thana sand, Rs. 9.

There was no other business of interest.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court and disposed of the following among other business :—

RE MANOCKCHAND TALAKCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvents, asked for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE ABDUL ALI SULTAN ALI.

Mr. Russell, for an opposing creditor, asked for a month's adjournment on the ground that the inspection of the books had not been completed.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application ; but his lordship, after some discussion, granted the application.

RE KESHAVJEE DEWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE RAGHUNATH DAMODAR.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyaram, this insolvent was also granted an interim order.

RE VITHALDAS JEEWANDAS

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order. The learned counsel said that a creditor had filed the grounds of opposition of which a copy was served upon his client only this morning. His lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMED ALLOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, remarking that his clients were doing their best to assist the Official Assignee. An extention for there months was granted.

RE GOVINDJEE LILLADHUR.

Mr. Dhairyaram, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw the petition. No cause being shown against the rule, it was made absolute.

RE BHUGWANDAS GORDHANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE DAMJEE MEGHAJEE AND ANOTHER.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE NARANJEE DAYASHUNKER BHUT.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order. A creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had enough money to pay his debts. His lordship granted an interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Heerjeebhoy Ruttonjee ; Narandas Hemraj ; Framjee Dosabhoy ; Merwanjee Hormusjee Bathena ; Bhai Ramchundra ; Cursetjee Ardasir ; Mahomedbhoy Vallibhoy ; Premchand Motichand ; Bulvant Luxmon Naik ; Samuel Lemon ; and Agostinho Paskolkim and another.

A CURIOUS debate, says a Paris correspondent, took place in the French Chamber the other afternoon on a Bill to restrict the sale of adulterated butter. A paragraph of the Bill to forbid the sale of margarine coloured in such a way as to give it the appearance of butter gave rise to some interesting remarks from the Minister of Commerce. M. Easly moved that this paragraph be suppressed on the somewhat far-fetched ground that margarine, as a popular article of diet, should not be treated more severely than butter which may be coloured. The Vicomte de Montfort remarked that if the manufacturer of margarine made that produce yellow it was certainly in order to deceive purchasers. M. Jules Roche, Minister of Commerce, was in favour of allowing this substitute to be coloured yellow. The effect of the Bill, he said, would be to ruin the margarine industry—an important French interest. England bought 3,400,000*l.* worth of margarine annually from abroad. France had a large share of this trade. The English would not have margarine in its native state, which is white. The Bill would, therefore, put a stop to any exports to England, and this justified the Government in opposing the paragraph. M. Guillemin, reporter, said that margarine sent to England might be coloured in that country just as Danish margarine was. Ultimately the Bill was referred to a committee.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

A CASE in which a Mrs. Ellen Amy Martin, Milliner, Apollo Street, Fort, obtained a summons against her husband, Mr. Henry Martin, for habitual ill-treatment and refusing to maintain her and her four children was heard before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, prosecuted for the complainant, and Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the husband.

The applicant, in her information filed on the 26th praying for process against her husband, stated :—I was married to one Henry Martin now residing at Chinchpooghly in Bombay. I have four children by my marriage, three boys and one girl Amy, and she is now eight years of age. I have been living separate from my husband as he has habitually treated me with cruelty. My said husband has neglected and otherwise refused to maintain me or any of my said children.

Mr. Hemming, in urging that the case should be heard in chambers, said he thought it was right in the interest of both parties, that it should be heard privately.

Mr. Roughton objected entirely to the case being heard in chambers, as the information had appeared against his client before the public in the papers charging him with cruelty, and he wanted now to show his client up.

Mr. Hemming replied that this was the first step in the case by which the accused showed how he oppressed his wife, and decided to have matrimonial experiences made a public matter of. He should have thought that in the interests of his wife and children, and even himself, Mr. Martin should have been the first to have such a matter heard in chambers. This was an application by his client, Mrs. Martin, under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. After Mr. Hemming read its provisions prescribing the Magistrates power to allot a monthly allowance up to a sum of Rs. 50 for the maintenance of a wife and legitimate children, from a husband of sufficient means who had refused maintenance, Mr. Hemming went on to say that he did not think he would have much difficulty in showing that the defendant in this case had, as a matter of fact, habitually treated his wife with cruelty. And he also thought he would be able to go further and show that he (the defendant) had as a matter of fact committed adultery. Those were the matters which the defendant wanted discussed before the public. His client was married nearly twenty years ago, and from the time of her marriage down to the present she had practically maintained herself without any assistance from the defendant. She had some small assistance at times, educated her children, and put three of them out into life. During the whole of that time this man had been squandering the money he earned, and a part of that which his wife earned in drinking. And when drunk he had insulted his wife, beaten the children with sticks and a leather strap, and even went so far as to strike a child, who could not walk, simply because it had disturbed his slumbers by crying during the night. If, continued Mr. Hemming, he could show cruelty had been exercised, that was sufficient reason for his client not to live with the defendant. He did not know whether defendant was going to allege he had sufficient means or not for maintenance ; but there was no doubt he might have sufficient means if he would not drink and was prepared to do the best he could to earn a livelihood. He thought it was upon this question of sufficient means that the case rested ; but it could be assumed that the defendant could have maintained his wife, which, as a matter of fact, he had never yet done.

Mr. Roughton urged that the matter would be shortened if he stated at once that his client had been absolutely out of employment. He had, however, lately taken up work, earning two rupees a day by writing, and was willing to support his wife if she lived with him.

Mr. Hemming said he did not know whether this question was going to crop up. But it would throw considerable light on the effrontery of the defendant in making an offer to his wife, only a short time ago, of maintaining her provided she went and lived with him. It was only a short time ago that defendant had said, through Mr. Roughton, that he would refuse to maintain her. Here was the first instance of his effrontery, when he stood up and said he earned Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 2 a day—he earned, as a matter of fact, more than that—having been employed by Messrs. Maroks and Company, and the refreshment room across the way where he (defendant) was dismissed for drunkenness. Whether he had actually money or not his client was not able to prove ; but she would prove that he had been dismissed for being drunk.

Mr. Cooper, addressing Mr. Roughton, asked whether his client was willing to support his wife.

Mr. Roughton replied not unless she came back and lived with him. The complainant had been earning large sums herself in addition to the earnings of her three sons, amounting to over a hundred rupees. They had been living apart for the last three years, during which time no application for maintenance had been made.

Mr. Cooper dwelt upon the fact that when the information was first filed in chambers, he advised the defendant that there was no reason for taking these steps if he understook not to annoy his wife. If he now undertook not to give this annoyance the complainant should be satisfied. But he had no power to decree a separation.

Mr. Hemming replied that that was perfectly clear, but he was told by his client that it was only recently that her husband threatened to shoot her three times.

Mr. Cooper's impression was the defendant was then suffering from excitement.

Mr. Hemming asked whether the defence would carry their undertaking a little further. His client was respectably employed, and defendant made it his business to walk up and down outside the shop. Would he undertake not to frequent this thoroughfare ?

Mr. Roughton considered this was really childish. Here was a woman employed in a place of business in Apollo Street, and wanted her husband not to walk up down the whole street. It was absurd. His client undertook not to annoy her in the widest sense of the word.

His undertaking was accepted, and the parties left the Court.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Rajputana and at Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Coimbatore, and generally moderate in other places. Readings are highest at Ajmere Malegaon and Sholapur, and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. The baric gradients are moderate to slight, and the isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the north-eastwards of Cawnpore. The variations of pressure from the normal are generally small and irregular except in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, where the deficiency is relatively great. Abnormals confirm the above depression. Winds around the depression are feebly cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light in all districts. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and Karwar, and 8 at Karachi and Ratnagiri. Except at a few stations in the Madras Presidency and locally at Belgaum, the maximum temperature is in excess of the average everywhere ; the greatest departures being noticeable at Surat, Malegaon, Karwar, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere and Allahabad. The highest maxima are 97° at Ranagiri and 96° at Mangalore, Surat and Deesa. Nights are from 1° to 5° cooler than usual at Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and more or less hot in other places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (50°). Humidity changes are small and irregular and the skies are partially clouded in Sind, Rajputana and at Deesa, Coimbatore and Negapatam. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. The chart shows a depression to the north eastwards of Cawnpore and the weather is likely to become unsettled there. Over the rest of the country it continues to be generally fine and no rain seems to be likely at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT,

SIMLA, FEB. 3.

The barometer has fallen everywhere, the fall is brisk in most places, and rapid in Orissa and Lower Bengal. The general distribution is unaltered except that gradients over the eastern half of India has increased slightly, and a slight depression has appeared over Burma. Winds exhibit slight cyclonic tendencies in Bengal, but elsewhere the directions are unchanged. The force is strong at Murree. The temperature has fallen in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and South Madras, but it is risen generally in other Provinces. The mean temperature is excessive in all the Provinces, except in Burma Murree, and Srinagar. The weather is fine and quiet generally, but changes in Bengal and Burma indicate a possibility of thunder showers in those localities.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* states :—The speech of Mr. Justice Birdwood at the Convocation is much to be commended for its matter-of-fact character. The learned Vice-Chancellor seems to have rigidly and studiously avoided a harangue savouring of academic debate and academic exhortation. He confined himself purely to the practical questions which have worried and vexed the University for the last twelve months and upwards. The change was indeed an agreeable one. Nay, we think, it was necessary that at this critical juncture, when the Senatorial air is rife with all kinds of University reforms, constitutional and others, the practical questions which have yet to be solved should engage the governing body. Whatever the views of the learned Vice-Chancellor on the various projects, whether those be in reference to a change in the examination papers of the Matriculation, or a change in the syllabus of the higher examinations, or to the system of examination, and appointment of examiners, or the question of the greater self-government of the University, none can deny the wisdom which prompted Mr. Birdwood to refer each and every aspects of the several proposals, so that the Senate as well as the outside public that take a keen interest in University affairs, might exactly known the present position of each of them.

THE BRAHMO SAMAJ.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—The sixtieth anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj was celebrated with but faint *eclat* this week by the small band of Brahmos in Bombay who alone constitute the local branch of the great reform movement of that name in Bengal. Unfortunately for India this grand religious upheaval conceived by Ram Mohan Roy and developed by Keshab Chundra is breaking up into numerous factions in its first birth-place itself, and the proverbial inaptitude of educated natives to carry a project through after the first charm of novelty is lost has manifested itself in no branch of public activity more than in the disruption, if not the actual collapse of this Brahmo movement in its stronghold, Bengal. In Bombay Keshab's great religious revival would have been ere long dead and buried but for the staunch fidelity round its banner of that trio of stubborn and earnest reformers, the veteran Dr. Atmaram, the simple and single-handed Wassoodeo Babaji and the persevering Mr. Nagarkar. In witnessing the dull proceedings at the Samaj's sleepy meetings of the anniversary week, one cannot help recollecting the fiery enthusiasm kindled by Keshab's powerful oratory at the crowded meetings in the Town Hall held, twenty-five years ago, under the auspices of kind-hearted friends like the late Dr. Wilson, and presided over by scholars like the late Dr. Bhau Daji.

MR TATA'S HIGHER EDUCATION SCHEME.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—Mr. J. N. Tata has now matured his scheme of aiding deserving young Parsi students who may be desirous of prosecuting their higher academic education and finally fitting themselves for the Indian Civil Service or for any of the liberal professions, save that of Law. As we anticipated, when we last wrote on the subject, the scheme is well-considered and reveals the sound common sense which characterises all undertakings of Mr. Tata for the benefit of his community. Though he invites suggestions, we think that the project is so well-considered and developed that there will hardly be found fault with it. The broad and liberal principles on which it is conceived are unanswerable. Of course, the first few years of the experiment will inform the Committee whether any further changes of details are necessary. What we find the most valuable part of the scheme is, the provision which obligates on the beneficiary the necessity of repaying the sums advanced to him with simple interest. Our people are scarcely aware of the value and immense advantages of this part of the project. But when we tell them that in principal it is almost identical with the one introduced a hundred years ago in Boston to commemorate the services of Benjamin Franklin they will be able to appreciate it. The fund, if we are not mistaken, has so fructified that it is now worth a million of dollers if not more. Thus Mr. Tata is laying the rising generation of the Parsis under a deep debt of gratitude by his well-considered scheme, to which we heartily wish every success.

The *Gujerat Mitra* writes :—Mr. J. N. Tata, whose charities are invariably directed with great discrimination and intelligence has a noble scheme for affording all possible facility to naturally intelligent but poor natives for the prosecution of higher studies and the taking up of learned professions. The scheme is eminently laudable, but one that needs a calm and dispassionate examination before any practical initiative is taken for its development.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The *Rast Goftar* writes :—The speech of H. E. Lord Harris at the presentation of awards to the graduates of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on Thursday last, was as practical and opportune as many others we have had the pleasure of hearing from His Excellency on various occasions of prize-distribution. All the speeches of our Governor are characterized by commonsense and are nothing if not practical. His Excellency is averse to taking high flights to cloud-land in search of ideals which are seldom or never realised. H. E. pertinently remarked that the batch of graduates turned out by the Institute would be now more usefully and more profitably employed in the mill or the factory who would have otherwise crowded Government offices and mercantile firms in search of clerical work. It was necessary to find some other openings than merely a literary education for the young men of this country, and a new line of education was, therefore, struck out in the direction of technical instruction. Lord Harris entertains the hope that some of those young men who are passing through the Poona College of Science and the Technical Institute here will raise themselves to the higher walks of their profession and thus absorb those appointments about factories, in connection with manufactures, about railways, and generally in connection with manual work, such up to now are the rightful monopoly of the Europeans.

THE RATEPAYERS' ELECTIONS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—The results of the Rate-payers' elections have given general satisfaction. It is our duty to greet the coming and speed the parting members, of whom happily the latter are but few. We are sorry for the failure of old and tried hands to secure their seats. We sympathise with their loss which was unexpected ; but in their stead the successful return of new members from the medical and legal profession will be welcomed as representing the aristocracy of intelligence in contrast with the powerful representation with the aristocracy of wealth has successfully secured by the return of its well-known members.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* :—A contemporary seems to fancy that there is some charm in a candidate heading a poll. If elections were carried on anywhere with anything like purity we should certainly feel ourselves delighted at some deserving candidate coming to the top. But as a matter of fact this happy state of the candidate depends, in nine cases out of ten, more on the manner and method of canvassing for votes than on his individual merit or even popularity. In Bombay, it has been seldom the case that the members who have rendered the greatest services to the rate-payers come at the head of the poll. Nay, the rate-paying element is yet so far backward in matters of rightly exercising municipal franchise, that it is notorious that the man with the least brains or independence, but possessing enough of cheek and brass, carries the day.

The *Gujerati* states :—Persons who went to the polling booths with the deliberate intention of distributing their votes impartially have complained to us of the intolerable physical coercion brought to bear upon them at the moment, and the result is that even honest and respectable voters get out of the unpleasant situation by yielding to the importunities of their oppressors. We must say such a state of things is simply scandalous, and that municipal elections are a solemn farce. We know popular elections cannot entirely be free from influences more or less objectionable, and not a few people talk about some of the recent municipal elections in a somewhat mysterious fashion. But measures can surely be devised, if the elections are to be a reality, for diminishing mischief by isolating the voters in a separate place occupied by the polling officers, where none but the electors should have access.

The *Subodha Patrika* observes :—Our rate-payers' elections are over, and they revealed no better spirit than has usually characterised them. Matters are further complicated by the candidates or their agents being allowed to be present in the election booth, and often interfering with the action or liberty of the voters. We remarked, the other day, that a candidate had yet to come who would explain his principles of conduct or what he had done as the rate-payers' representative before seeking their vote and support. In Calcutta, too, things would appear to be no better.

MR. VURJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS, the head of the Kapole Bania caste, and one of the richest merchants in Bombay, celebrated at Madhav Baug, on Tuesday last, the 2nd inst., the marriage of his only daughter, Bai Premcorbai, and that of his granddaughter, Bai Krishnabai. Bai Premcorbai, whose age is 17, was married to Mr. Devidas Pranjivandas Metha, the eldest nephew of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I. Bai Krishnabai was married to Mr. Gopaldas Nathoobhoy, who is a nephew to Mr. Devidas Pranjivandas Mehta. Mr. Vurjivandas is now in fairly good health, and we are happy to state that he has lived to see his daughter married. Though perfectly orthodox in his views, Mr. Vurjivandas had left the selection of a husband to his daughter.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. JUSTICE BUTT has just heard *in camera* a motion in the Connemara case. It is believed the object of it was to dismiss from the suit the name of a lady with whom misconduct is alleged. The res ult has not transpired.

MR. H. T. KNOX, of the Madras Civil Service, has, we learn, in consequence of continued ill-health, found it necessary to apply to the Madras Government for permission to retire from the service.

MR. ERNEST SALOW read a paper at the Society of Arts on the Laos States, Upper Siam. Sir Thomas Wade, who presided, said it was impossible to regard the position of Siam without a good deal of apprehension. He also regarded the future of Laos with misgiving.

THIS year, as last, a monster totalisator is being got up over the Civil Service Cup, tickets to the value of a lakh and a quarter of rupees having been distributed over India, Burma and Ceylon. How many of these will be sold, of course, remains to be seen ; but the support which is being given locally, and in the Punjab, promises well, and shows that more interest than ever is being taken in the big racing event of Northern India.

H. M. S. VICTORIA, which went ashore near Platæa, in the Levant, and is not likely to be salved, is one of the most powerful line of battle ships in the Royal Navy. She was launched in the Jubilee year, and, in accordance with a widely expressed wish, received her present name instead of the title Renown, by which it was originally intended that the ship should be known among the armourclad leviathans of the world. The Victoria is a single turreted vessel, 340 feet in length between perpendiculars, and with a displacement of about 10,500 tons. She carries two 110 ton, one 25 ton, twelve sixth-inch, and a large number of smaller guns. With engines of 12,900 indicated horse-power, the vessel has a speed of 17·2 knots per hour. The sister ship Sans Pareil is fully half a knot slower.

ANOTHER thing which the railway authorities have to do is to restore some system of communication between guards and drivers of passenger trains. There are several brakes on the line fitted with communication-cord wheels, and all that appears to be wanted, we are told, is the introduction of the cord, which ought to be a simple matter.

NOT often does a fox select the huntsman's residence as his point and die virtually on his doorstep, but this is what Reynard chose to do when hard-pressed by Mr. Fernie's hounds. They found him at Merivale Holt, and he ran by a circuitous route to Medbourn. It so happened that the pack which had been left at home were out at exercise, and, hearing their comrades in full cry, they tried all they could to get away from those in charge, and were only prevented by the servants running and excitedly holloaing an imaginary fox in an opposite direction. The hunted animal was pulled down in the paddock adjoining the huntsman's house, and within a stone's-throw of the kennels.

NEWS comes from Budapest that Herr Piufsich, principal cashier of the Budapest Savings Bank, has committed suicide after defrauding that establishment of 1,100,000fl., or somewhere about £80,000. Considerable astonishment is manifested at the fact of Herr Piufsich having been able to rob the bank systematically for several years past without being detected. He bought an estate, built a handsome chateau, subsidised a theatre, lived in gay company, all on a modest salary, without exciting the suspicion of those in control over him. He was able to dispose at will, apparently without having to render any special account to anybody, of over £20,000 in cash alone while he made away with more than a million florins in securities. It is supposed that the greater part of the funds he misappropriated were lost in speculation on the Stock Exchange.

ON Christmas Eve there died the oldest woman in Italy, at the age of 104 years. Maria Antonia Spada was born on the 1st August, 1787, at Sant' Anna di Foen, in Feltre. She married at the age of thirty, and had many children, of whom only three survive her, a widow seventy years of age, a man of 60, and a spinster of 50. Maria Spada was a milk woman, and worked hard till she was seventy years old, assisting her son in his manufacture of rude carts. She preserved her sight to the end, and was of clear mind and cheerful spirits. She had never been in bed two days together in her life, not even when her children were born. Maria Spada's ungratified ambition was to outlive this century."

A CURIOUS story of lost treasure comes from Australia. A diver engaged in the pearl-fishery in the vicinity of the Torres Straits came across, so the tale runs, in the course of his work, the wreck of a large vessel embeded in the sand. Curiosity and a hope of finding something to repay him for his trouble induced him to make a careful examination of the ship. The vessel proved to be an old Spanish East Indiaman and a part of its cargo was silver specie in dollars of a period about 70 years ago. The discovery is further said to be a profound secret, known only to a few, who are now engaged in exploiting the wreck to considerable advantage. A recent steamer from Australia brought to London a large quantity of the specie amounting in value to many thousand pounds, and there is more to follow.

THE German Socialist journals have given publicity to a confidential circular alleged to have been recently issued by the traffic department of the Royal Prussian Railways to the directors of the various State lines. This document sets forth that for financial reasons the greatest economy has become necessary, and that all *employes* whose services can be dispensed with are to be discharged. Further, the present scale of wages is to be lowered, and the directors are called upon to furnish within three days returns of the numbers of men dismissed, with details justifying the further employment of those who have been retained.

THE *Gentlewoman* says :—Next to her favourite Scottish retreat the Queen loves her beautiful island home. The new wing which has been added to Osborne House is almost completed, and will add greatly to the beauty and convenience of the house. It communicates with the Queen's apartments by a corridor, and is in the same Italian style of architecture as the rest of the building. The most important portion of the wing is the large and handsome Indian room, which has been built and decorated after the design of Ram Singh, Professor of Art at Lahore University. The Oriental character of this sumptuous apartment will be faithfully and gorgeously carried out. The walls, which are panelled with projecting frieze in the Moorish style, will be finished off by a handsome dado, with a Sikh work moulding. The decoration of the celling, which is supported by an ornate cornice, will be on a very elaborate scale, the gilding and colouring being still unfinished. A statue of Buddha adorns one portico, and Indian stuffs and curtains are draped temporarily over the uncompleted portions of the room.

A SINGULAR gun accident has been the subject of inquiry before the Coroner at Carlton-on-Trent. A farmer in that neighbourhood, named Marrison, being about to shoot rabbits, took down an old-fashioned muzzle-loader gun from the wall of his kitchen, and observing that the caps looked damp laid the weapon on the table while he went to a cupboard for a box of caps. According to the evidence, his back had not been turned more than a minute when a dog entered the room playfully, and scratching with his paws upon the table somehow contrived to move the trigger. An explosion instantly followed, and unhappily an infant child of the farmer, a little boy, aged six, who was standing by his mother's side near the fire, was shot through the head, and fell dead. On examining the table, a black mark was found where the cap had exploded, besides a groove on the surface of the table caused by the passage of the shot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HIS Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza reached Zanzibar direct from Bombay yesterday.

THE Dho

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face, Keyless, from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

LOST.—TWO CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 100 each, one of Rs. 50, and five of Rs. 10 each, Numbers known. Any person giving information leading to the discovery of the same to Mr. H. S. DIKSHIT, Solicitor, 10, Church Gate Street, will be rewarded."

ON VIEW.—MR. F. G. BAILEY'S Valuable Furniture, Victoria, Mare, etc. at Harrington Lodge, opposite the Mazagon Castle, TO BE SOLD, Saturday, 6th February.

FRENCH TIES and HOSIERY.—ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Cots, and Mattresses.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder Bombay.

SODA, Tonic, Potash, Lemonade, Ginger, at 8 Ans. doz. Free delivery in Bombay. Contracts with Hotels, Clubs, and dealers.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED, AT ONCE, for the Nilgiri Railway, a CHIEF ENGINEER, of large experience in construction in India. Apply with copies of testimonials to RICHARD WOOLLEY, Coonoor.

WANTED, full sized BILLIARD TABLE. Apply to NENCY PEEROO MAHOMED.

THE Prettiest Wedding or Birthday Present is a Self-acting SALOON FOUNTAIN for the Drawing-room. Just received a few, with the latest Improvements.—LAMU' WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 25 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

CHEAPEST HOUSE for OILMANSTORES, Crosse and B's Vinegar, per doz. Rs. 4. Cod Roes, per doz. Rs. 5. Fresh Herrings, per doz. Rs. 2-12. Potted Meats, per doz, Rs. 3-4.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I HAVE STAYED three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort, I have stayed four times at——'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate..

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bathrooms, Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 62; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR No. 73, Apollo Street. Apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A Brewster's Grand CONCERT BANJO, nearly new. For particulars apply to "D," care of this Office.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR OPENS his STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, from MONDAY, the 22nd instant. Business hours 8-30 A. M. to 4 P. M. Studio open every day.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DIARY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

OPEN to ENGAGEMENT as TUTOR or EDITOR; an M. A. well posted in Politics of the day experience as both. Refer to Mr. H. S. DIKSHIT, Solicitor 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to GURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find many but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE of Wooden Chowky in the compound of Students, quarters, Elphinstone College, at Wodehouse Road, near the Colaba Tramway Stables.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1892, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said Wooden Chowky.

Also at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency Storeyard, on the Esplanade, one Iron Turn Table, three N. S. Carts, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 4, 1892.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 24 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. 5l.

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APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
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Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

CONSOLS still remained at 95⅝ in London yesterday; and the market rates of discount were unaltered; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 106¼. A decline of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 41 9-16d.; and Rupee Securities were 11-16 per cent. lower in Fours, and ¾ in 4½ per cents, at £69 and £68½, respectively; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent down, at 90¾ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 86¾ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3⅞d. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 94¾; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·17½.

The Wheat Market had become dull yesterday, and No. 1 Spot Soft White further gave way ½ per cental at 7s. 5d. ex-quay; while Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 4d. per cental, ex-quay. Bombay Linseed also was dull, but no quotations have been wired by Reuter.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. There was no further change in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower for February, and February-March deliveries, and 1-64d. down in all more distant positions. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was dull, and reduced quotations for staple goods and yarn are given, 7 lb. and 8¼ lb. Grey shirtings being called 1¼d. lower; 45in. 9lb. shirtings 1d. lower; 54in. 11 lb. shirting 3½ lower;. and 39in. Jaconets, 45in. Mulls, 3 and 5½ lb. Madapollams, all ½d. down. 40s Mule Twist was ½d. per lb. lower, at 7½d. per lb.

The price of ready Cotton in New York was still 7 7-16 cents yesterday; but Futures for May were 4 points higher, at 7·28 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales, making this season's figures compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	33,000	27,000	34,000
Three days' do. ...	96,000	93,000	80,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	5,475,000	5,330,000	5,011,000

Here, the Cotton market has been quiet to-day, with only a small business passing (though more for export than for local wants) and rates for Bengals and Broach are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. Purchases by exporters sum up 1,475 bales, consisting of 500 new Damergaum, at Rs. 165; 300 Akote Ginned at Rs. 159-60½; 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 154; and Bengal, at Rs. 150; 100 each, Mulkapur Ginned, at Rs. 169½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 158½; 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 178½; and 25 Veraval, at Rs. 164; while the Mills have taken only 400 bales, say, 100 each of new Bengals at Rs. 165½; Karanja Ginned at Rs. 176; and old Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 151; and 50 each of new Dhulia, at Rs. 154; and old Dhamergaum, at Rs. 142 per candy.

WHEAT has continued dull to-day, with only a small business passing; but no further decline in rates has taken place.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,344 bales.
Wheat	12,791 cwt.
Linseed	1,795 "
Gingelly	11,986 "
Groundnuts	2,461 "
Castorseed	4,127 "

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone and unchanged. A February-March loading steamer is reported to have been fixed at 18s. 6d. per ton for one port, or 19s. for two, and business has transpired for Marseilles, at 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per ton for Seeds; and, for the same cargo to Genoa, at 18s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—A thirty-second below last evening's closing rates was quoted this morning for Bank Paper, and the same for Merchants' Bills; but there has been little business offering either way, and Calcutta being closed, little has transpired in this market beyond a moderate amount of Bank Paper placed to private buyers at 1-32d. above our quotations, which are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight.....1·69¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been week, and the recovery in the rate for Fours at the close last evening was not sustained to-day, the cash price having fallen to 105, which was also the quotation for the 2nd March account. A better feeling, however again set in towards the close, and the price for Money left off at 105 3-16. For 4½ per cents, 104 is still named.

SHARES have attracted rather more attention to-day in the chief lines of Cotton Mill Scrip; and we make some alterations in our list this evening—generally in sellers' favour: otherwise, the market has been without noteworthy movement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 2.

Johnson, Lieut, M3, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Macnamara, Lieut, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to Karachi.
LeBailly, Lieut, 17th Bo Infty, on duty, to Bhooj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 4th February, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.
3. There will be gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters as follows:—
To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—Sergt Hoyle's detachment.
4. On Saturday next, the 6th instant, the Corps will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, punctually at 4-15 p.m. and proceed by rail from Church Gate Station to Grant Road, and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress:—Drill order, with arms. Members who cannot attend at the Statue can join at Grant Road at 4-39 p.m.
5. Extension of leave for one year from the 28th ultimo is granted to Sergt W. Tate.
6. Sergt. Pinder's detachment will not be for drill to-night as previously ordered.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 4th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 5p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.
2. The following date is fixed for "B" Company shooting Team:—"Bayley Shield" competition on the 11th instant.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3223 Vol. M. Barraclifte, No. 3224 Vol. D. B. D'Mello, and No. 3225 Vol. S. L. Lopez to "F" Company; and No. 3222 Vol. H. Glover to "G" Company.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHERM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 4.

(Before the Hon MR JUSTICE FARRAN.)

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

336-90—Roughton and B—For pauper—Balvantrao Gungadhur and others vs Shewjee Pragjee—Conroy and B. Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
613-90—Conroy and B—Damjee Ramjee and others vs Pramjee Tricumdas and another—Bhaishunkor and K and W and G—Part heard.
519-90—Crawford, B and Co—H A Acworth vs Hajee Futteh Mahomed Rahimtulla—Thakurdas, D and C.
442-90—Little, S, F and N—J M Tawish vs Vussunjee Heerjee—Conroy and B.
390-91—Crawford B and C—Oomdabee vs Mahebooh Jan—M H Khan.
657-90—Khunderao M—Bai Shri Mahalaxmibai vs Ramkrishna Ballal and another—Janardhan and A.
587-90—Payne G and S—Syed Hoossain valad Syed H Ali vs Hajee Miya valad Baloo Miya—Conroy and B.
455-91—Wadia and G—Muncherjee Merwanjee Mehta vs Postonjee Bhickajee Bhika—Khunderao M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—January 26, at Barabanki, the wife of A B Kennedy, Opium Department, of a son.
STEVENS—January 25, at Darjiling, the wife of C R Stevens, Esq., R E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOWEN—KOCH—January 28, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpur, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Hopkins, M A, Francis, son of the Rev G J Bowen, Vicar of Bolsan, Darlington, to Joceyline, only daughter of the late Dr E Koch M D, C M F C S, Principal, Medical College, Colombo.

DEATHS.

HANNAH—December 29, at Mhow, Alfred Raymond Hannah, 1st Grade Apothecary, S M D, Bengal R L.
REID—January 29, at No. 11, Clive Row, Calcutta, John Ure Reid, Oriental Gas Coy., aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

A FURTHER and very important development of the principle embodied in the Indian Merchandise Marks Act—the object of which is to protect the fair trader and the public from fraudulent misrepresentation of the origin, quality, or quantity of imported goods—has been decided upon by the Bombay Government. Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, has recommended that the importation of false labels with the obvious intention of subsequently attaching them for fraudulent purposes on spurious goods shall entail prosecution under the orders of Government, and this course will in future be taken. A similar recommendation laid before Government in 1889, was not acted upon. In the report for the year 1890-91 the suggestion was supported by cogent reasons, which have induced the Government to direct the public prosecutor to institute proceedings in test cases of importance to the public. Mr. Campbell was satisfied that since the devices of importing separate labels and of omitting details of description have been discovered, the practice will spread rapidly, to the profit of fraud and the loss of the community, and the Marks Act must become a dead letter. He strenuously, urged that the action of the Custom House should be followed up; that the police be kept informed as to the classes of goods imported for fraudulent purposes, and that they should enquire what dealers trade in them, and that public prosecutions should supplement the action of the Custom House. The practices of false labelling and of giving false descriptions, or none at all, is spreading in Bombay, and in the Collector's opinion must be stamped out by supplying information to the police and employing police supervision with a view to prosecution. In this view the Bombay Government, after a year's hesitation, signifies concurrence. The Collector is directed to select cases for prosecution, and according to his discretion instruct the solicitor to Government to prosecute, the result of such prosecutions to be reported to Government. In a Resolution of the Government of India reviewing the working of the Marks Act in India, during the past year, attention is drawn to the fact that more vigilance has been shown to the administration of the Act in Bombay and Kurrachee than in other ports, and special reference is made to the interesting report of the Collector of Customs at Bombay.

The various reports reveal some of the many remarkable varieties of enterprise which the honest trader in this country has to contend against. Within the twelve months upwards of eleven hundred cases of "detention" occurred at the Indian ports, of which more than half were under the clause requiring all piece-goods to be stamped with their length; 332 were cases of counterfeit trade marks, and the remainder non-description of foreign origin. The second class is by far the most interesting, and affords more food for reflection than either of the others. The devices to which the foreigner has recourse to force his way against the British trader are as numerous and varied as the shells upon the sea-shore. For the information of Government and the enlightenment of posterity the different Collectors of Customs have been at pains to specify these or some of them, which are characterised by ingenuity which otherwise directed might ensure the perpetrator distinction—or penal servitude. In Calcutta, champagne, brandy, port, vermouth, sherry, butter, perfumery, soap, and cigars have been imported, which were clearly not of the substance and quality they were represented to be. A consignment of inferior brandy, with forged Hennessy labels, was landed. A glaring case of fraud, the Collector of Calcutta calls it, and there can be no shadow of a doubt that he was right seeing that the brandy was imported by a native dealer from Egypt. The value declared was Rs. 500; the penalty confiscation. Pilsener beer, wines, binoculars, clocks, and other articles endeavoured to find their way into the Calcutta market under false colours, but unavailingly. Where the goods were imported by British traders they were allowed to proceed upon being marked with their country of origin. From ports other than Bombay the information given by the Collectors is somewhat meagre. The Collector at Bombay enters fully into details, and, moreover, appends some valuable comments to his report as to the efficacy and shortcomings of the Merchandise Marks Act. Perhaps he is better able to speak authoritatively on the subject from his greater experience. By far the greatest bulk of foreign goods enter India by way of Bombay, where there is naturally the larger proportion of fraudulent consignments. Mr. Campbell forwards to Government samples of imported cards, intended for use in the retail sale of thread. When thread is wrapped round cards "Made in Germany" the purchaser naturally believes that the thread passed the Custom-house imported from Germany and is of the length marked on the cards. He directed that in future the cards should be marked "*Cards* made in Germany." But as he points out, by importing blank cards and having them printed in Bombay this restriction can be evaded. He also notes the practice of importing paper for printing and other purposes, which is sold by weight usually in packages of from 14 lbs. to 72 lbs. The manufacturers excuse short weight by alleging the shortness to be due to the shrinking of the packing. But what is sold is the paper, and not the package. The excuse was not accepted, and now the weights are perfectly accurate. But apparently this will not be for long. A foreign manufacturer leaves the space for figures of weight, and number of sheets blank, so that the importer may put in any that he pleases. These packages, it appears, cannot be stopped, so the practice may become general. In other directions light weight was the rule. Hams were marked 18lbs., which only weighed sixteen; bacon marked 25 lbs., which scaled two and a-half pounds less. When taxed with "fraudulent description" the importers pleaded "dryage." But examinations of recent consignments have convinced the Collector that dryage after shipment is but nominal. Boxes of soap have been found eight per cent. deficient, and so far has this plea of "dryage after shipment" been utilised by the importers—shocked that any breath of suspicion should be directed against them—that some of them claimed an allowance of two to three per cent. should be made on hardware articles, on brass and copper nails for dryage! Of the remarkably fine brands of wines and spirits brought into Bombay one sample is quoted:—Fifty cases of "Guillaumat et Cie's cognac, made in France," have recently been imported, the declared net value being Rs. 5-8 per case of a dozen quart bottles. As to its exact component parts the Chemical Analyser is puzzled, and its importation is not stopped. Worthless German liquor at Rs. 12 per dozen is imported without name or label and afterwards sold at high prices labelled Chartreuse or Benedictine. Liquors not bearing any mark or label cannot be stopped at the Custom House, although it is quite certain that the false labels and marks will be added in due course.

Many instances of attempts to push upon the unsuspecting purchaser goods under elaborately fraudulent trade-marks are enumerated. One local firm imported coloured satins from France, folded in Chinese fashion, with Chinese labels and wrappings. From Trieste came boxes of soap with exact imitations of Pears' trade-mark. Shawls came from Trieste with imitation Indian marks. Attached were paper labels with the legend "Made in Austria." But these were easily detachable and the bogus marks remained. Woollen shawls, bearing Gujarathi and Marathi guarantees as to their being all wool, were imported from Hamburg; "Jubilee" purses and pocket-books from Germany and Austria; "English" files from France. Antwerp sent reels of thread guaranteed to measure 200 yards. Fourteen out of sixteen when tested were found short. Packets of a thousand needles varied in deficiency between two and three hundred. It is satisfactory to find that in most of the cases fines were imposed, and in others reshipment as an alternative was allowed. In not one of these cases, it will be observed, was there the least redeeming feature. The wooden nutmeg of America was an artistic production, a thing of beauty, though a joy no longer when its lack of flavour had been discovered. There is also the merit of improved appearance in some of the elaborate adulterations of articles of food, with which the investigations of the Government Analyst reveal. The cases brought to light by the Collectors of Customs lack even the humour with which the vendor of spurious curiosities arranges to unearth wherever an excavation is made. They are simply instances in which traders endeavour to palm off goods under cover of glaring misrepresentation—shameless audacity which merits a severer measure of punishment than it ever receives, and tends to demonstrate that Jonas Chuzzlewit's true business precept: "Do other men for they would do you" is more fully appreciated abroad than in the country where it first saw light. The Collector of Customs doubts whether the Act as it stands is wholly effective. It renders difficult and hazardous the importation of goods with marks or descriptions calculated to deceive the public, but it is doubtful whether, after all, it puts any strong check upon the fraudulent trader when once he has got his goods through the Custom-house. Labels are imported which are obviously intended to be put to dishonest uses. One consignment of bottles was intended for country lime-juice and glycerine to be represented as made in London, another to show that packets of country candles were of Dutch make, and others, of cards to be attached to goods for the purpose of representing them to have been made in a country other than that from which they were imported. To the devices of the dishonest trader there is apparently no end. Mr. Campbell holds, and the Government has now at length come round to the same opinion, that it is morally impossible to put any effectual check on the sale of goods under false descriptions unless Sections 487 and 488 of the Penal Code are used to supplement clauses 6 and 7 of the Marks Act.

THE recent statement that the opium traffic in India is increasing is borne out to some extent by the report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency which has just been published. But its regulation has been improved, and the manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency has been prohibited, the bulk of the commodity imported being grown and manufactured in the Native States of Malwa and Rajputana. All consignments of opium into the Presidency from Malwa are subjected on arrival to examination, and the transport of opium from place to place is permitted only under official passes. The wholesale trade in the drug has been entirely separated from the retail trade. During the year the modified minimum guaranteed vend system has been introduced into various districts, and the amount to be guaranteed is fixed by the Commissioner, and not by competition. Agreements, too, have been taken from all Native Chiefs in the Presidency with a view to secure their co-operation in effectually regulating the traffic and stopping contraband operations. Some of these agreements are of a comprehensive character. The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited in all Native States except Baroda, which has been permitted to grow the poppy, and manufacture opium under a State monopoly for consumption in its own territory, and for export to China. The State has, however, undertaken to assimilate its retail system and prices to those of the adjoining British districts, and to prevent their opium crossing their own border lines except for export to China. Other States have been required to supply themselves with opium for domestic consumption from some British depot or direct from Malwa, under recognised passes, to retail it at Government rates and to prevent contraband importation. In consideration of these concessions the States are to enjoy various privileges which the report recounts. Baroda enjoys the whole of the revenue derivable under its State monopoly, and to import from Malwa free of duty for home consumption. Cambay, Palanpur, the Mahi Kantha, and the Rewa Kantha States are allowed a remission of the whole of the British duty levied on opium consumed within their limits; Cutch and Kathiawar a similar remission to the extent of one-third, the Satara Jaghirdars, one-tenth, and all other States a fifth of the duty. In all cases in which any loss of revenue has been caused by the new arrangements compensation has been granted. The statistical tables show that the increase we alluded to is not after all a very large one, the total number of chests exported to different parts of India being 31,433 as against 30,161; the duty, however, having fallen from Rs. 1,94,61,475 to Rs. 1,88,44,950. The exports to places outside the Bombay Presidency show a considerable decrease both in quantity and duty. The total number of chests actually imported into the Bombay presidency, show an increase of 1,347, but a decrease of duty by five and three-quarter lakhs. The exports to China were much below the average, though the returns show an increase in value of forty-three lakhs over the previous years. In Bombay city there has been a marked reduction in the consumption, a falling off of 853 pounds in the sales following on a decrease of 1,301 pounds in the previous year, attributable, it is believed, to the increased vigilance of the detective department, and the consequent suppression of smuggling. Rs. 6,95,928 represents the net duty on opium collected in Bombay towards the Imperial revenues.

LORD SALISBURY, when addressing his audience at Exeter, allowed himself to be carried away by the necessity of saying something graceful and flattering of the late Khedive of Egypt, whose loss his lordship frankly acknowledges to be severely felt at the Foreign Office. But even under the exigency of such an occasion it was a mistake to laud the somewhat lymphatic scion of a fiery and ambitious Albanian family, as a man of "Turkish" tenacity and resolution. The Khedive Tewfik was conspicuously deficient throughout his whole career in strength of character and of will, and any reference to the qualities of tenacity and resolution was maladroit. To speak of him as a representative "Turk," who never allowed his own "race" to be injured or put back, shows a strange want of appreciation of the distinctive traits of the family of the great Mehemet Ali, who regarded it as his special mission in life to stamp out and destroy everything Turkish which he found in Egypt. As an Albanian he hated the Turks, and had it not been for English and Russian intervention he would have put an end to Turkish rule in Constantinople. The *Spectator* shows a juster appreciation of the family history, as well as of the personal characteristics of the late Khedive, when adverting to the fact that though on his father's side he was an Albanian, he had none of the fire and ambition conspicuous in Mehemet Ali, Ibr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY AT EXETER.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Marquis of Salisbury addressed a great meeting of Conservatives at Exeter yesterday. His Lordship, after deploring the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, said: "We have lost during this terrible year many great and illustrious names, but I must say one word regarding one loss, which in my own department of Government we have deeply felt. I refer to the illustrious leader of Egypt, who was our ally. He was an able, straight-forward, and honest man. His perfect integrity and clearness and his sagacity enabled him to steer his country through many difficulties in very troublous times. He was a firm believer in his own religion and a supporter of his own race, and he never suffered either to be injured or put back, but he was ready to receive in a loyal and intelligent spirit the trained experience and skill which England was able to place at his disposal. The result has been the recovery of Egypt from a financial and social suffering, which has almost been unprecedented. This recovery is due to the mixture of Turkish tenacity and resolution with England's trained intelligence and strength. We have every ground for hoping that he is succeeded by a sovereign who will carry out all his wise traditions, and that the benefits to his country from that policy will not be less in the future than in the past."

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

In concluding his speech the Premier added that Ireland was still a burning question, and he appealed to all patriots at the next General Election to disregard every secondary issue, and to avert the crowning calamity and disgrace involved in a severance of the Empire. He trusted the Lords would vote on Irish legislation according to their consciences.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

The deaths in London from influenza during the past week reached a total of 436.

THE STRANDING OF THE VICTORIA.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

By the progress that has been made in lightening H. M. S. Victoria it is hoped that she will be floated to-morrow.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE COLONIALS.

SYDNEY, FEB. 3.

The second match played by a team representing Combined Australia against Lord Sheffield's teams was concluded here to-day and resulted in the defeat of the English cricketers by 72 runs.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 3.

The s. s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 22nd ult., left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday (Tuesday).

THE PRESENT PHASE OF THE DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

The result of the proceedings so far in the Imperial Diamond Case is regarded as favourable to the plaintiff. The Court refused the application to have the case removed from the file on the ground that the person who has "verified" the right of action by H. H. the Nizam has no personal knowledge of the facts. Mr. Justice Trevelyan ruled that the law authorised the appointment of a person to represent a sovereign Prince in such matters, and the Court could not interfere with the selection made. On the application that the attachment on the diamond and the balance of the twenty-three lakhs deposited, the Court ruled that the question shall stand over pending the result of the trial. The effect of this ruling is that the diamond remains under attachment, and the defendant is precluded from dealing with the money in the bank. Yesterday the defendant Jacob abandoned his summons to compel the Nizam to give security for costs and consented to pay the whole of the costs of the application. It is now rumoured that there is a prospect of the costly litigation being ended by an agreement under which the diamond would be accepted by the plaintiff in lieu of the twenty-three lakhs for which the defendant is being sued, the greater part of which was sent to London. I have been unable to verify this report, and give it for what it is worth.

GENERAL ROBERTS' NEW TITLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 3.

The title which General Roberts has assumed is Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ELEPHANT-HUNTING PARTY.

News has arrived of the melancholy accident to the Bulrampur Elephant Kheddah, which has been hunting in the Bijnor terai. The wife of Major Anson, Superintendent of State, has been killed, and a gentleman of the party injured by the attacks of a rogue elephant. The party has broken up, and the Lieutenant-Governor, who was accompanying it, returns to Lucknow, after attending Mrs. Anson's funeral, which was to take place to-day at Rurki.

SUCCESSOR TO LORD ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 3.

Rumour is gaining ground in Poona that Sir George Greaves will succeed Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India. In that case Major-General Sir George White will probably become Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

The numbers on the Famine Relief Works in this Presidency have increased by 5,000 men last week, the Districts of the Deccan block contributing the most. There are no marked changes to record in the progress.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 3.

After the march-past which was a great spectacle, numbering over seven thousand troops on the ground, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, addressing, said: "General Blundell,—I am much pleased with the turnout and movements of the fine force under your command. This is a fitting termination to the most interesting work in which we have been engaged during the past month. Manœuvres, such as we have just concluded, teach us a great many things, among others we have learnt that our men can be out all day in the hot sun, and then lie down on the ground in their bivouac without the least suffering in health. I know of some people who thought this was a dangerous experiment; but I am happy to say that the result has been so far satisfactory. Personally, I have learnt a good deal, and it is a great thing for a Commander-in-Chief to be able to get among the officers and men under his command, and ascertain their good qualities. Camps of instruction are specially valuable to senior officers. You have opportunities of handling the three arms. You can go right into the fight, and realize the requirements when you think over the mistakes you made, and the false positions in which you every now and then placed your men. I am sure you will be glad since you have gained experience without any loss of men and morale, which mistakes would entail a good deal in actual battle. Remember there is yet another step to surmount in front of us; that is a change in the tactics which may be brought about by the magazine rifle and the smokeless powder. We were to have had smokeless blank ammunition for manœuvres, but it has not arrived in time. You have here the best ground in the world for the exercise of the three arms which has been found possible. You have every class of instruction for cavalry—screen work, outpost, convoy, shock tactics, dismounted work, and last but not least, a 51 mile ride straight on the end, in which the cavalry leader so thoroughly delights. They have had the great advantage of the leading instruction of General Combe, whose services we were most fortunate in securing. I am glad that the Cavalry have done their work well; the Artillery have had great scope for their action, and with few exceptions have acquitted themselves satisfactorily. I was particularly pleased with the combined attack on works, under Colonel Rawlins, when the shooting was very good indeed, and with the manner in which they were handled. In support of the Infantry advance, Garrison and Artillery, I am glad to say they have also done well; their shooting has shown a distinct advance on the last year; and I believe will compare favourably with anything that has been done in India up to date. I take a very great interest in this arm of the service; and am delighted to see companies brought out to join with other arms. The annual manœuvres were so different to the good old days, not a hundred years ago, when they were used to be kept bottled up in forts, cleaning obsolete ordnance from one year's end to another year. The change has naturally made immense improvement in the health and physique, and has given us also an opportunity for seeing what a most important arm theirs is. I am sure that none of us will be inclined to repeat the time-honored saying, 'big guns only are useful for making a row.' The British Infantry have done very well, they marched well, and carried out the duties in the field intelligently and satisfactorily. The discipline has been all that can be desired, and the men have been keen and cheerful throughout. The Sappers and Miners have again come to the front in constructing works to be attacked, parallels, and approaches, and have also constructed a road to the Camp from Yerrowda, and have shown themselves willing, and good workers. The Native Infantry has also done well. I have noticed a marked difference between those who were here last year and those who are here for the first time. I have heard some remarks made about the want of instruction of native officers—well, there is want of instruction—but with regard to these native officers you cannot fail to see what lot is left to them when troops are engaged particularly in broken ground. Therefore, it is essential that you should at all times be most careful to give them that individuality and hence responsibility, which will fit them for what they are called on to do in the field. It has been said that non-commissioned officers are the backbone of the British Army. It is certainly true that native officers are the backbone of the Indian Army. The British Officers are leaders. To my mind there is no better soldier in the world than a good native officer. It has been suggested that an Indian Sandhurst is wanted for the instruction of native officers. I do not consider this necessary as I look upon the regiment as the best school you have got. You can get the best raw material, and it is for you to work it up to the required excellence. You have a large field to select from. Your business is to see that you get good men and train them, and give them that position and those responsibilities which are essential to the duties they have to perform especially in war time. You are only commanding officers in our army, you can choose your own officers; if you don't choose good ones it is your own fault. If regiments are not in good order it is for you to see they are properly instructed, and have that position, decision, self-reliance, and that influence with the men, which is so necessary. I do not say for a moment that all your native officers are instructed, but you know yourselves that some of them want practical instruction in applying tactics to the ground. As regards British troops I have said that I have been pleased with the manner in which they have done their work, and there is no question as to their power of physical endurance. We see almost daily that certain persons are writing down British Army. Some of these persons ought to know what they are writing about. Some of them evidently do not; but I do not mind telling you that I believe that at no time in the history of the British Army had we better men in the ranks than those whom I now see before me. I make it my business to get amongst you, and judge for myself; and this is my deliberate opinion. Anyhow you have nothing to do with these scribblers. Stick to your duty and take pride in your corps and yourselves and on discipline, and when the day comes if you are properly handled I am sure you will do well with your officers. When you look round on men behind you do you not feel that you must spare no pains, must leave no stone unturned to render yourselves fit to lead them. Give them that chance of success which depends on your military knowledge and quick appreciation of circumstances in which you are placed. This can only be acquired by study and practice. I freely admit it is only in these concentrations that many of the things you have known can be learnt. That is why we all are so keen on them, and the bigger the concentration and the oftener we have them and the further the opposing sides are apart at the commencement the more the instruction you will get, but they are very expensive. Money is scarce. We are often obliged to sacrifice some instruction from motives of economy. I think, however, it is admitted that we have done a great deal for the money during the past month. We have done everything from the first, in the meeting of the cavalry patrols, some 30 miles off on the Sirur Road, to the final siege and capture of the enemy's stronghold, which would be done in actual war. I cannot think of anything that has been omitted; and I only hope that we shall not have exceeded our allowance, for your respected General is personally responsible for any sum that may be overspent. I won't detain you longer, gentlemen, but only say that I am satisfied with the work done at the Poona Manœuvres of 1892. I feel certain our actions and intentions of things we did not intend will be freely criticised, but you need not mind them. It is criticism which pulls us together, and induces new efforts. Next year I am thinking of a change in the programme, which, perhaps, may prove interesting, that is, when we get to the Sisters we will act on the defensive, and assume that the enemy is attacking us. We will make trenches and works, and get into them, and the field-firing and siege operations will be conducted against the enemy. By this means we shall learn to look at the defence side, and will take good care to take Colonel Pearse and his guns with us. I hope I am not reckoning without my host, and General Blundell will again come down liberally with the necessary funds. I beg to thank you, General, and your able staff for the work you have done; and you, too, General Combe. I have expressed to General Pottinger my appreciation of his untiring and most successful exertions as umpire. You, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men I give you my grateful thanks for the soldier-like and cheerful keenness with which you have entered into the whole thing, and for the interest you have kept up in it from the first to the last. I must honestly tell you that I am very sorry it is over; though no doubt many of you had quite enough. It is not the object of these manœuvres to overtire men, or work them off their keenness as was apparently done in some recent Continental manœuvres, when the supports were said to be fast asleep behind the hedges, while the attack was going on in front of them. Things can be overdone like most things, and I think we have just left off at the proper time, and I hope, we may, most of us, meet again next year."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	4-4½
8½ " "	5-6
40s Mule Twist	0-7½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3¾.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. "	68½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	41 9-16

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, with the English Mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at mid night on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Rev S Leigh Lye, Miss Rhodes, Miss Horton, Miss E M Russell, Rev Insell, Mr and Mrs Macrae and child, Miss Macrae, Lady Ghart's three grandchildren, governess, and maid, Mr Watson, Col and Mrs W Martelli, Mr R Strutt, Miss Pearce, Mr Herzatt, Rev C Mayhew, Mr C M Jerdon, Mr T E Cochran, Mr C Sowerby, Mr and Mrs Groves and infant, Mr. M Y Bey, Mr O V Miller, two Misses Martelli, Mrs Mayhew, son, Mr T S Hollis, Miss Hibbert, Capt Lawrie, Mr Williams, Mr Sotiropoulos, Mr J Dominy, Miss Dominy, Mr and Mrs Wilkinson and five children, and Lieut S G Radcliff.

From Brindisi.—Mr G S Hart, Mrs Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Colin Finch, Mrs Walker, Mr and Mrs S Gore-Browne, Mr A Sieger, Mr and Mrs E H Moscardi, Mr and Mrs Newbould, Mr Connington, Mr A B Hollis, Mr A C Adams, Lady Signe de Tillisch, Mr Tulloch, Mr McBlaine, Mr A S Gladstone, Mr A B Southerland, Mr Johnston Penny, Mr F E Adams, Mr and Mrs G T White the Earl of Dunraven and Montreal, K P, Mr and Mrs Von Syburg.

From Ismailia.—Mrs and Miss Fraser and maid.

From Port Said.—Mr Mahomed Solaiman.

For Madras.—Mr H Manfield, Mr E C Rawson, Mr J H Spring Branson, Mr W J A Sullivan.

For Kurrachee.—Mr A G Dent.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

THE following are the entries in the Civil Service Cup:—

1. Mr. Deasaraj's b. a. p. Gladstone.
2. Mr. Deasaraj's b, a. aus. p. Parackaretu.
3. Capt. Heygate's ch. a. g. Halcyon.
4. Mr. Charles' b. e. m. Wee Lassie.
5. Major Hon. U. Roche's. g. c-b. m. Doris.
6. Major Hon. U. Roche's g. c-b. m. Diamond Girl.
7. Mr. Goodall's b. ous. m. Pirate Queen.
8. Mr. A. Apcar's ch. r. e. m. Miss F.
9. Mr. S. J. S.'s g. a. p. Sir William.
10. Mr. S. J. S.'s g. a. p. Maintop.
11. Col. Simpson's b. e. m. Mike.
12. Mr. Boteler's b. e. m. Rubies.
13. Mr. Allen's b. e. m. Jenny.
14. H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala's g. aus. g. Chester.
15. H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala's br. aus. m. Dora II.
16. H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala's gr. a. p. Blitz.
17. Mr. R. Topping's br. e. m. Ocean Maid.
18. Messrs. Purefay and Dixon's b. e. m. St. Helena
19. Mr. Allen's ch. a. p. David.
20. Major Hon. U. Roche's g. c. b. m. Edelweiss.
21. Mr. George's br. aus. m. Meg.
22. Adyar Confederacy's g. w. g. Pickle.
23. Mr. Garrah's g. a. b. Kindly Light.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 2.

10 p.m.	75·8

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

6 a.m.	73·8
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	84·3
6 p.m.	81·1

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE following is the programme of events and entries for the second day's racing in connection with the above regatta, which open at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

SAILING RACE.—A sealed Handicap for all bona-fide Club Yachts. Entrance Rs. 15. 1st Prize a cup valued Rs. 500. 2nd Prize Rs. 200. 3rd Prize Entrance Fees. *Twice* round the course.

Station No.	Yachts name.	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag.
1	White Rose	Lateen	Maj W E Hillard.	Red Buff and Blue Stripes.
2	Senta	Cutter	Dr H M Boyd	Red with White Star.
3	Cinderella	Lateen	Mr James Moore,	Blue Yellow & Red diagonally
4	Falcon	Lateen	Mr J Janni	White with a Blue Cross
5	Ianthe	Lateen	Mr L Rivett-Carnac	Blue Burgee with Red and White Cross
6	Mannikin	Cutter	Mr John B K Macbeth	White with a Blue M
7	La Mascotte.	Lateen	MrJ Westall	Cross and Crescent

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For Licensed Passenger Boats. Entrance Free. 1st Prize Rs. 20, and 2nd Prize Rs. 10. Six boats to start or no second prize.

1	Hindustan	No 4363	Abdool Rahiman.... Flag B
2	Luxmi	No 2307	Goolam Hussain .... Pennant D
3	Bowani	No 4923	Jamoodin Mahomed Cassum.... Blue, White, and Red horizontal
4	Rahamin	No 4439	Shaik Dawood.... Pennant G
5	Gunga	No 2197	Mahomed Kassum.. White and Red Horizontal Pennant
6	Lukshmee	No 4796	Shaik Oosman.... Red and Blue Vertical
7	Dustaghiri	No 5036	Shaik Oosman.... Flag T

2ND RACE.—For Licensed Canoes—Entrance Free. 1st Prize Rs. 10 and 2nd Prize Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no second prize.

1	Sangoo	No 3039 Ebramjee Abdool Cadur
2	Salamatee	No 8908 Ismaljee Hosenjee
3	Mahamoodi	No 11038 Dawood Mahomed
4	Dharmawati	No 7023 Ebrahim Ismail
5	Yeshwantee	No 2882 Shaik Haroon Amanba
6	Rosati	No 6928 Shaik Oomer
7	Yeshwantee	No 10091 Esoobjee Mahomed Kassum
8	Salamutty	No 9500 Shaboodin Amedba

3RD RACE.—For Four to Six-Oared Gigs, Man-of-war, Ships' Boats or otherwise 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 60, 2nd Prize Rs. 30 and 3rd Prize Rs. 15. Four boats to start or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd prize.

1	H M S Redbreast's Boat Robin	Lieut R M Lambert.. Blue white blue Horizontal
2	H M S Cossack's Boat	Lieut A E Greville .. Blue with a white C in the centre
3	Royal Engineers Boat	Lieut E T Tudor .... Red and Blue

4TH RACE.—For Ten-Oared Boats, Man-of-war, Ships' Boats or otherwise 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 80, 2nd Prize Rs. 40 and 3rd Prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd prize.

1	H M S Redbreast's Redbreast	Commander Preedy, Blue triangular with white Ball
2	H M S Pigeon's Boat	Lt S W Gray .... Red with white Bird
3	H M I M S Tennasarim's Boat	MrW G Windham, Blue Pennant with a white Stripe in centre
4	H M S Lapwing's Boat	Lt E D Johnson.... Red Yellow and Blue Horizontal
5	H M S Cossack's Boat	Lt A E Greville.... Red White and Blue horizontal

5TH RACE.—For bona-fide Club Yachts' Jolly Boats. Any size or number of oars pulled by Yachts' sailing crews. Entrance Free. 1st Prize Rs. 45 and 2nd Prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no second prize.

1	Ianthe's Boat	Mr L Rivett-Carnac, .. Blue with Red and White Cross
2	Cinderella's Gig	Mr James Moore, ... Blue, Yellow and Red Diagonally
3	La Mascotte's Boat	Mr J Westall. .... Cross and Crescent
4	Falcon's Boat	Mr J Janni. .... White with a blue cross

COURSE FOR ROWING MATCHES.—From stations off the Wellington Pier round a flag-boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground, keeping it on the port hand, and back past the winning post inshore of the flag-ship. Distance about 1 mile.

COURSE FOR SAILING MATCHES.—From stations off the Yacht Club House round a boat with R. flag in the direction of Gull Island, keeping it on the starboard side thence round sunk Rock Lighthouse, keeping it on the starboard side, past the Dolphin Light, keeping it on the port side, and past the winning post between the Flag ship and Club House. When having to go round a second time the Flagship to be kept on the starboard side. Distance about 6 miles.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the same common jury concluded the hearing of the following case:—

ADMINISTRATION OF AN INTOXICATING DRUG.

Lukhmidas Haribhai was placed again at the bar on a charge of administering an intoxicating drug to a woman, named Jamnabai, with intent to rob her, and also of stealing certain ornaments from her. Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution. At its close, Mr. Slater, in addressing the jury, submitted that it had been conclusively shown that the accused gave brandy and rum to the complainant with the deliberate intention of robbing her of her ornaments.

Mr. Anderson, for the prisoner, asked the jury to believe that the woman Jamna was a bad woman, who had brought the charge against his client to serve her own ends. It was altogether a got-up case. It would appear that the ornaments could not have been dragged off her arms and neck, as she had alleged, without having been broken or damaged in some way or other. It could not be held that the prisoner had administered a drug to the woman, as there was no evidence to show that the brandy or rum had been drugged.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said it was a difficult one, and that the evidence was unsatisfactory. His lordship did not think that the sharing the two small bottles of liquor could be construed into having administered a drug, and on the evidence he should ask them to acquit the accused on that part of the charge. The real question for the jury to consider was, therefore, whether there had been a theft, whether the accused was the man who committed the theft, and whether the accused committed roberry in respect of the ornaments. The woman must have known when she went to the house that it was for an immoral purpose. In considering the question as to whether the ornaments had been taken away from the woman by force, the jury were told to bear in mind what she had stated on this point, and how far it was true. The condition in which the woman was found locked up in the room, with some of the gold beads lying on the floor, went to support her statement; but, on the other hand, the accused had made a clear statement to the effect that the ornaments were given him by the complainant for safe custody. If, on the other hand, the woman was a stranger to him, as she had stated, it was not likely that she would have handed the jewellery over to him. But the prisoner had alleged, although his lordship found nothing on the evidence to support the allegation, that the woman had been his mistress for some time. His lordship remarked that there were discrepancies in the woman's evidence.

The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner on the first charge, but found him guilty of theft in a building.

His lordship remarked the jury had taken a very lenient view of the offence committed by the prisoner, who was sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this Thursday) morning.

LORD LICHFIELD, who died recently, was formerly a very popular person in London. He was much interested in philanthropic work, and was for many years Chairman of the Council of the Charity Organisation Society. His handsome face and cheery manners, with his invariable white waistcoat and blue tie, were always welcomed, both in town and country. Although he has died from a paralytic seizure, the failure of his health compelled him to give up his public interests several years ago, and he had since lived a retired life; he resigned even the Lord-Lieutenancy of Staffordshire twenty years ago. Lady Lichfield, who survives him, is the eldest of the seven daughters of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn; she is sister of the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Winterton, Lady Blandford, and Lady Lansdowne, and of the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Lichfield leaves a family of thirteen children. The eldest (the present Lord Lichfield) is married to Lord Leicester's seventh daughter, who is one of a family of no fewer than seventeen children.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

THE Bombay Art Exhibition was opened yesterday at the Secretariat by the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood in the presence of a large gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The assembly at first met in the large central hall of the Secretariat, at the north end of which was constructed a small platform on which her Excellency Lady Harris, who on her arrival was received by the members of the Committee, took her seat, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and members of the Committee taking their seats on either side of the platform. H. E. the Governor's Band played a selection of music in the compound during the evening. Among those present were:—H. E. Lady Harris, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, and the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest; Messrs. J. Griffiths, H. W. Uloth, and Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Lord Colin Campbell, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E.; E. Wimbridge, H. M. Phipson, E. Greenwood, Pryce Weedon, C. A. Turner, G. W. Terry, R. N. Mant, F. R. Vicajee, and K. R. Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Surgeon-Major Waters, Messrs. James Jardine, C. Chambers, J. W Orr, G. A. Barnett, L. P. Russell, C. Kirkpatrick, and T. Bland, the Rev. Mr. Scott. Messrs. G. G. Tejpal, N. N. Wadia, D. N. Wadia, W. Rowe, and G. Khatao Mukonjee, Drs. Da Gama and B. N. Servai, Messrs. Cowasjee Dadabhai Dubash, W. Anderson, McLauchlan Slater, Spencer, K. N. Kabrajee, J. M. Patel, Pranjivandas Kaliandas, Fardunjee N. Banajee, Shapoor, N. Bhedwar, Mulraj Khatao Makanjee, Dhunjibhai N. Wadia, Allan Turner, Ebrahim Rahimtoola, C. M. Cursetjee, J. E. Modi, Jamshedjee Ardeshir Wadia, and several others.

The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said:—On behalf of the Art Society, I will now ask the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood to declare the Exhibition open.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood said: Your Excellency, Mr. Forrest, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I deem it a high honour to have been asked by the Bombay Art Society to declare this Exhibition open, and shall have much pleasure presently in complying with their request. But I cannot conceal from you that, when I first received this invitation, it filled me with strange terrors, due to the consciousness of my utter unfitness to discourse to you in any instructive fashion on the principles of Art or its progress in this Presidency or any other kindred theme which might well befit such an occasion as this. In my perplexity I took counsel from a friend, whom, if I were at liberty to mention his name, you would at once recognize as the very highest authority on all such questions in Bombay; and he gave me sound advice. He dispelled all my fears by reminding me—and he spoke from long experience—that "people do not go to exhibitions to hear speeches, but to see the pictures." You will, I feel sure, be grateful to me for acting on that hint. I am not going to make a speech—on subjects about which many of you know much more than I do; but will detain you for a very short time only by a few observations which are suggested by some of the pictures themselves which we have all come to see. And, first of all, I think you will agree with me that this is by far the best Exhibition which the Bombay Art Society has yet organized. We have not only more pictures than we have had in any previous year but they are better pictures; and the improvement is mainly noticeable, as it ought to be, in the pictures by amateurs. One of the main objects for which Art Societies have been established in the Presidency Towns and elsewhere in India has been the development of the delightful art of painting among members of the community who have not the good fortune to be artists by education and profession. It is a matter for congratulation that this object at all events is in a fair way of being secured in this Presidency by the efforts of the Art Societies of Bombay and Poona to provide facilities for the exhibition of pictures and by the liberality of those patrons of art who, year after year, give prizes to be competed for by amateurs. We may safely say this when we see our walls enriched, as they are this year, with many excellent paintings, in oils and water colours, by such friends, old and new, as Colonel Strachan, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. Carroll, Mrs. Andrew Ker, Mrs. Mander, Mr. George Anderson, who wins his Excellency the Governor's prize for the best picture in the exhibition with his spirited sketch of "Old Mahratta Days," Mrs. Arthur Oliver, Miss Dora Starling, Colonel Woodthorpe, Mr. Ravi Varma, and Miss Hetherington, who sends us one of the brightest pictures in the whole exhibition—the boy with ruddy cheeks and bright eyes, full of laughter, who wants us to "sing a song of sixpence," And then we have from Mrs. John Jardine some most pleasant reminiscences of her stay in England and from Mrs. James Jardine a charming series of paintings, not indeed of the old familiar Indian scenes we know so well, but of Norwegian fiord and feld, of Phyllis in her swing, of the room where Arthur Hallam dwelt, and the classic "walk of limes" which leads to it. I could go on adding largely to the list of names, but to do so, I should have to read through the prize list and the greater part of the catalogue. From that list we are all sorry to miss the names of several ladies who have been valued supporters of our exhibitions. We have no picture from Mrs. Gauntlett or Mrs. Griffiths, and we have nothing this year from Mrs. Uloth, whose annual presentments of child-life always appealed so tenderly to every mother's heart. I am very pleased to hear that the little "Missie Baba" is still in Bombay, and that we may hope to meet her here again. Mr. and Mrs. Uloth have, however, been able to bring for us from England some very pretty pictures by Miss Katharine Stewart, Miss Agnes Lee, Miss Beatrice Angel, and Miss Beatrice Parsons. To one and all of our contributors our best thanks are due. But when all this has been said we must yet feel that the real value of such an exhibition as this is to be sought and found in the reverent contemplation and study of pictures by men who have made painting the business of their lives and who have devoted trained skill and labour and love to the production of these works by which they assert their right to be known as artists. We are singularly fortunate in having secured for our present exhibition some works of rare excellence by well-known painters, the study of which cannot fail to give us the truest pleasure and raise to a higher level the existing standard of artistic taste. We are indebted to Mr. Principal Oxenham and the Professors of Elphinstone, College for the fine portrait of Mountstuart Elphinstone of which the face and hands are painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, the rest of the picture being the work of his pupils; to the National Indian Association for the splendid portrait of Sir William Wedderburn by Professor Hubert Herkomer; to the Chamber of Commerce for the portrait of Sir Frank Forbes Adam; to our vice president, Mr. Griffiths, for the portrait of another eminent citizen, Dr. William Wordsworth—which he has painted for the Wordsworth Memorial Committee—and also for his beautiful picture of "the Temple Steps"; to Mr. Macdonell for Sir George Reid's fine portrait of Dr. White; to our old friend Mr. Van Ruith for his clever Italian pictures, and to Mr. Jamsetji Tata for the remarkable picture by Rau of "the World and the Cloister" which he has again kindly lent us; and to Mr. Varley for his most charming series of water colour sketches of Indian scenes. I hope that we may always be able to maintain the excellence of our exhibitions. If men of wealth in this city will follow the example of Mr. Tata and buy only good pictures for the adornment of their homes, we need not fear that good pictures will not find their way to the exhibition. Before I bring my remarks to a close I would wish to express on your behalf our acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have acted as judges. It is their misfortune often to cause disappointment; and they deserve all our sympathy, for they do their duty under most unfavourable conditions. They are not like other judges. They have to arrive at their decisions in secret conclave, not in open court. They cannot hear the arguments of counsel before making their awards; and though they have to deal out justice to some of the fairest of the fair they make it the rule never to temper justice with mercy. Though for such reasons it would not be safe to give their names, yet none the less are they entitled to our confidence and our thanks. So also are the members of the hanging committee, to whom indeed the success of this Exhibition is very largely due. On the hottest day of a hot week they worked like slaves "from morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve." It would be most ungrateful to conceal their names, and their good works. Our cordial thanks are due to our secretary Mr. Forrest, to Mr. Mant, to Mr. Greenwood, and to Mr. Terry for all the thought and trouble they have expended in arranging and hanging the pictures. You will all, I know, join me also in a most cordial vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Harris for so kindly consenting to take a part in the proceedings of this evening. We may assure her that to the recipients of prizes and cards of commendation their value will ever be greatly enhanced by the recollection that they have received them from her hands. Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in declaring this Exhibition open to the public.

H. E. Lady Harris then distributed the prizes, addressing a few kind and encouraging words to the recipients of the honours. The following is the prize list:—

No. 2, 3 and 8 being of about equal merit prize has been awarded to one and medal to the other.

The Judging Committee have awarded the following prizes to the exhibitors named:—

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDALS.

(Value, Rs. 100 each.) For the best landscape in any medium. Mrs. Ker, No. 22.

For the best figure subject in any medium. Mr. F. Reilly, No. 303.

THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDALS.

For the best painting of flowers or still life, in oil-colours. Miss Tocque, No. 332.

For the best painting of flowers or still life, in water-colours. Miss Crawford, No 52.

For the best painting in monochrome (any medium). No competition, but given to Mr. Benjamin, for No. 115.

For the best sketch* in oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. Mrs. N. P. Reilly, No. 31.

For the best sketch* in water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in. Mrs. Mander, No. 185.

For the best drawing in pastel, black or coloured crayons, Mr. A. X. Trindade, No. 206a.

For the best architectural drawing. Mr. T. de Closay, No. 560.

For the best model in any material. Mr. M. B. Kanga, No. 456.

For the best photograph, printed by any process. Mr. Hooper Dixon.

For the best Delhi painting on ivory. No competition.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

(Value, Rs. 150.)—For the best picture in the exhibition. Mr. G. A. Anderson, No. 25.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

(Value, Rs. 70.)—For the best figure-painting in water-colours. Col. Woodthorpe, No. 32.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY BAR.

(Value, Rs. 100.)—For the best figure-painting in oil-colours. Mrs. Whitworth, No. 265.

THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

(Value, Rs. 100.)—For the best painting of animal life in oil or water-colours, divided between Mr. MacMullen, No. 251. Mrs. A. K. Oliver, No. 94.

MR. NOWROJI N. WADIA.

(Value, Rs. 50.)—For the best picture by a lady who has not taken another prize. Mrs. Hodgins, 122.

(Value, Rs. 50.)—For the best architectural drawing of any building in India. Mr. T. De Closay, 560.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

(Value, Rs. 100.)—For the best landscape in water-colours (Indian subject). Mrs. Ker, 22.

Value Rs. 75.)—For the best picture in oil-colours by a native of India. Mr. Ravi Varma, 216.

(Value, Rs. 75.) For the best model in plaster or terra cotta by a native of India. Mr. B. F. Kanga, 456.

(Value, Rs. 50.) For the best picture in water-colours by a native of India. Mr. J. Benjamin, 115.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH.

(Value, Rs. 50.) For the best picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussalman building in India. Mrs. Kitchener, No. 250.

MR. AMMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

(Value, Rs. 50.) For the best picture of fruit, flowers, or still-life in oil-colours. Mr. B. A. Yado, No. 328.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

(Value Rs. 50.) For the best Picture of Fruit, Flowers, or Still-life in water-colours. Miss Crawford, No. 52.

MR. J. N. TATA.

(Value, Rs. 50 each.) For the best sketch of any part of Bombay. Mr. Jennings, No. 358.

For the best drawing in black and white. Mr. M. V. Durandhar, No. 211.

MR. GEORGE COTTON.

(Value, Rs. 50.) For the best picture in any medium by a mechanic, or artizan, or by a student of the Technical Institute of Bombay. No competition.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BART.

(Value, Rs. 50 each.) For the best picture in any medium by a student of an Art School in India. Miss Tocque, No. 305.

For the second best picture in any medium by a

not exhibited in greater numbers, as they undoubtedly could have done.

Regarding the arrangements, the hanging and decoration of the galleries, little fault can be found. Mr. Forrest, Mr. Mant, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Terry, who undertook the arduous duties of a hanging committee, have certainly performed their work admirably. The galleries are again lit by electric light, that work having been, as formerly, in charge of Mr. A. A. Crawford, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, agents in Bombay for Messrs. C. Ganz and Company.

Coming now to the consideration of the pictures in detail, we turn to the loan works. Passing right into Room III., we find, occupying a prominent position on the right, a portrait by Professor Herkomer, of Sir William Wedderburn (276), the retired Bombay civilian who was President of the Indian National Congress, held in Bombay three years ago. It is an excellent picture, and as a likeness, is one of the best specimens of portrait painting in the exhibition. Right overhead is a remarkable curio in art. It is called a "Reduced Copy of a Fresco from the Bag Caves of Central India, 200 years old," by Bhairula Mussabbar (272 *a*). This is truly one of the novelties of the exhibition. Reduced in size though it be from the original, it occupies a considerable amount of space, so that no one can miss seeing it. It would require a much more minute explanation than is given in the catalogue to let one understand what that curious admixture of pink, yellow, and green means, but it is nevertheless worth more than a passing glance. The Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte deserves thanks for sending in so interesting a copy of ancient art. On the opposite wall hang portraits of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (375 and 376). They come from the Fine Art Gallery, but neither can be considered a likeness. From the same source comes what is a portrait of H. R. H. the late Duke of Clarence. Right opposite the Duke of Clarence hang a number of portraits, which worthily bear each other company. The central picture of the room is Sir T. Lawrence's portrait of the Right Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone (434), lent by the Principal of Elphinstone College. Side by side with him on his right hand is Mr. J. Griffiths' portrait of Professor William Wordsworth, C.I.E., presented to Elphinstone College by friends and admirers (438). Mr. Griffiths is to be congratulated on having achieved a great success in the painting of this picture. The likeness is true to life, the mild, serious expression, so characteristic of the Professor, is most capably rendered. Not quite so much praise can be lavished on the portrait of Sir Frank Forbes Adam, which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce commissioned Mr. J. J. Shannon to paint for them. At the very first glance one perceives that there is something wrong, something out of proportion. The longer one looks at the face, the more one is struck by the truth of the likeness and the natural expression on the features; but there is something wrong with the figure. Sir Frank is undoubtedly a tall man, but not such a colossus as the artist has made him. Close by is a portrait of Lady Reay (423), intended for the Cama Hospital, executed by F. Halle. As a picture it is superb, the drapery is charmingly painted; but the features are not those of Lady Reay as we knew her in Bombay. On the same wall with Lady Reay is a remarkable variety of loan exhibits, in which there is much to look at and admire. "Glen Lannox" (422), lent by Mr. H. Paton, is a strong bit of painting, sombre, almost weird in effect, and beside that is a strange pen and ink work by Mr. Hubert Paton. It is entitled a "Night Mare," (426), the out-come of a powerful imagination. Mr. A. F. Soundy exhibits "Sunset on the River Ure, near Yorkshire" (443), a purchase made by him when he was home recently. Mr. Soundy has a good eye for an effective picture, and this is undoubtedly a grand piece of colouring. Mr. J. N. Tata readily acceded to a request made to him to lend his famous picture "The Cloister and the World" (446), which gained the silver medal at the Crystal Palace in 1889, and was exhibited in public in Bombay two years ago. It is a most masterfully-handled, well-conceived picture. On the right hand side on entering Room III. hangs a portrait of a Parsee lady (379). It is somewhat in the shade, but shows out well, nevertheless, and is a very good specimen of that talented Hindu artist, Ravi Varma's skill. Turning into Room II. the first thing to attract the eye is, right ahead, a pastel by S. Conti da Portagruar, entitled "Moses" (207). The prophet is represented standing with, in his hands, the tables of stone bearing the Ten Commandments, and it is at once seen, without referring to the catalogue, that the finely posed figure, the strongly marked features, the expressive eyes, even the hair of the long flowing beard, are the work of a master-hand. It is one of the first pictures the visitor should turn attention to. Lady Harris has lent a water-colour drawing of "Mahableshwar, from Government House," painted by Mrs. Chatfield (162). It is a bright bit of colouring, with strong fore-ground, the distant purple hills and lighting effect upon them being very effectively and skilfully treated. Mr. G. Kittredge has lent for exhibition a study of a "Head" (59), by Mr. J. Griffiths. The soundness of its drawing is an object lesson that should be studied by amateur visitors, while the expression of the features is cleverly delineated. "Holywell Hunt," (20), and "Fen Drayton," (24), painted by R. Winter, and lent by Mr. W. S. Millard, are two exquisite bits of subdued colouring, forming a strong contrast to the bright Indian scenes round about. The effect of a sunset, and after glow, half veiled by dark overhanging clouds, and the reflection on the water, are very pretty and worthy of admiration. "By the Don, Old Aberdeen" and "Seaton Cottage" (79*a* and 79*b*) came in rather late, but have, notwithstanding, been accommodated on easels in Room I., and thus occupy a deservedly prominent position. They are lent by Mr. W. R. Macdonell, and are very realistically painted works.

Mr. A. W. Remington is represented by about a dozen and a half most attractive works, mostly in water-colours, many of which will no doubt be coveted by Art Union ticket-holders ere long. Most of the left wall on entering the first gallery is occupied by A. W. Remington, every one of whose pictures is worth looking at. A fine bit of light and shade effect is seen in "Church Steps at Perugia" (53). There is not so much painstaking work in "Lake of Ammersell, Bavarian Highlands" (54), though it is full of tender light and colour, a calm, peaceful scene, that one finds pleasure in looking at. "Lausberg" (55) is a birds'-eye view of the town, subdued in colouring, and perfect in perspective. "Perugia Market Place," (60) is a little common place in treatment. A much more meritorious and attractive work of the same class is "Pietra Santa" (80). It is well hung in a nice light, and all the beautiful work in it, is seen to advantage. It is one of the sunniest pictures in the Remington collection. "At Rapallo, Italy," (65), is a very neat little bit, although there is not much in it; nor is "Porta Eburnea" (66) particularly attractive, though there is no question of the ability displayed in the treatment of the shading effect the gradual darkening behind the portals being masterfully carried out, and throwing effectively into relief, the figure of the girl at the entrance. "At A-sisi" (83), is an attractive work. The dark tower rising behind the trees is very picturesque. In the middle distance is an old church, bathed in sunlight, and beyond is a wooded valley. It is a splendid picture, and compared with some others of Mr. Remington's works, is, we are almost inclined to think, undervalued by the artist himself. "Fishing Boats" (98), and "On the River" (99), are quite in a different style from the others already referred to. "At Perugia" (102) is subdued, but good in colour and perfect in quality of tone. There are two of Mr. Remington's in oil. "The Old Coach Road" (395) is a quiet, pleasant, English country scene; and in "Early Morning, Perugia," (445) the idea of departing night, or the first faint streak of light, betokening approaching day, is cleverly handled.

Again Mr. H. Van Ruith is largely represented in both oil-colour and aquarelle. Taking the oil paintings first, one of his best is undoubtedly "Vienna Fisherwomen" (213). This talented artist's work is all remarkable for the skilled and agreeable manner in which he introduces his effects. This Vienna scene is prettily composed, and elaborately worked out. The figures are well posed, and drawn with knowledge and refinement. The surroundings are warm in tone, and an admirable study of perspective for young landscapists. On the opposite side of the door of this room are two examples of Mr. Van Ruith which show the versatility of his brush. One is a Portrait (393), the eyes are most expressive, and the lips seem almost ready to speak. Then beside that is "Aden Bazaar" (394), which reminds us of "Girgaum Road," which was exhibited a year ago. The figures are disposed as naturally as if produced by photograph. They are rendered naturally, free from all stiffness, and with wonderfully descriptive touch. "A Song from the Sunny South" (399) will, perhaps, be considered his best. Only a painter could treat a subject like this in so masterful a manner. Here, again, we are reminded of one of his best exhibits of last year. None of his admirers can forget that picture "A Girl Paring Apples," which stood out prominent amongst last year's exhibits. The pose of the figure, the half-closed eyes, the dreamy, pleased expression of the features, the parted lips displaying the pearly teeth, the head thrown back, the dainty crossed feet, the fingers on the guitar strings, are all charmingly rendered. Again in No. 400 the pose of the native woman is full of grace. Turning now to his water-colour exhibits, we find a most expressively painted face in "A Turk" (56). "A Female Head" (75) is equal in every respect to his study in oil of the same sort, No. 393. Nos. 67 and 73 are exquisitely painted roses, full blown. A "Street Scene in Bombay" (71) is remarkable for the same features in regard to the dramatic disposal of the figures as the Aden scene in oil already referred to. Another street scene (70) is also a clever little thing, well handled for the space at the disposal of the artist. He also exhibits a sketch of "Marwarees" (76).

Another artist who puts in some very superior work, though his exhibits are not numerous, is Mr. G. Darasse. He is most at home in figure painting and head studies. His "Landscape" (240) is a most excellent work of its kind, there is much to admire in his figure subject (245), though there does not seem very much meaning in the features of the woman and child eating pomegranates. They are expressionless; but the posing and drawing are perfect. There is no fault to be found, however, with his pastelles (91 and 97), representing female heads. One is of a young Italian lady, and the other an Italian peasant girl. They are both beautiful faces, with wonderfully expressive eyes, and warm healthful complexions.

M. T. de Clossay has some eight or nine works on the walls A "Portrait" (112) is excellent, looked at as a study of a head. So far as likeness to the original is concerned, we are not in a position to judge. "Les Deux Freres" (195), is a cleverly carried out study of still life. The idea of the two deserted violins lying crosswise as if embracing each other is good, and might almost be described as a humorous poem in aquarelle. "The Nawab Sahib" (214), is a playful title to the portrait of a bright-eyed child. Turning now to his figure subjects, the "Hindu Woman," (349), is good in pose, expression of feature, and colouring, a marked contrast to "The Morning Prayer" (332). A pencil drawing in Room II. shows how the figure should have looked. The limbs are perfect in the sketch, but out of all proportion to the rest of the body in the painting. In the sketch there is something mild in the face, in the painting the features are expressionless, while the steps lack the perspective, which is perfect in the pencil drawing. "After the Dacoity" (233), is clever as a painting, the drawing and pose in this case being not far off perfection, but it is a repulsive subject. There is something abhorrent to a refined taste in looking at a picture of a man, so realistically depicted on canvas, with a deep gash in his forehead, from which the blood streams over the stone, while he ineffectually endeavours to stop a sword or bullet wound in his breast. The "Top of a Dharamsalla" (266), is well done—too well done—for the subject is not worth the trouble. Architects will find much to interest them in No. 203.

Mr. N. Paton deserves much thanks for sending in, on loan, a series of most exquisite examples of that master o f landscape-painting and picturesque sunsets, Mr. Waller H. Paton, R. S. A. In Room IV. are grouped together a dozen most charming landscapes illustrative of Scottish scenery. "The Silver Strand Loch Katrine" (405), is a bright little gem, showing the sun setting over the purple, heather-clad hills, "Canty Bay" (406), is a remarkable lighting effect, full of warm and most beautiful colouring. But all are alike effective, and where those paintings hang, is undoubtedly one of the most attractive corners of the exhibition.

We must now turn our attention to the works of Mr. John Griffiths, the vice-president of the Society. We have already referred to his portrait of Professor Wordsworth, and now we come to one of the features of the exhibition. Three years ago when the Art Society was inaugurated, Mr. Griffiths' "Ajunta Caves," a Royal Academy picture, now in the possession of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar, occupied the place of honour on the walls, and attracted most attention from visitors. This year he has sent in a companion picture to that other, in "The Temple Steps" (353), which he also intends for the Royal Academy. Brilliant as a work of art though "Ajunta Caves" was, the artist has excelled that former picture with "The Temple Steps." It was his intention last year to exhibit this picture, but being unable to finish it in time, he only sent in the sketch. The central figure is a tall, noble-looking, gracefully proportioned Hindu woman, coming from the temple; her features are mild and gentle, yet full of expression, conveying the idea of thoughts full of the holy duties she has just been performing. She holds by the hand a beautiful child, whose dark lustrous eyes seem dancing with fun as she coaxes a dove to her with a handful of grain. On the steps, above are other worshippers going up and down, and at the back is the weird form of an old fakir, while to complete the realism some deformed religious mendicants sit cross-legged on the steps begging alms from the passers-by. The faces of all the figures are studies in themselves. The picture represents an enormous amount of work, and displays deep thought; Mr. Griffiths has the satisfaction of knowing he has achieved a striking success. "Makar Sunkrati" (357), is a small but exceedingly clever work. It represents Back Bay, from the Tanks, under Malabar Hill. The city is seen faintly through a thin hazy vid and the water is alive with bathers, so realistic that one can imagine he hears the splashing in the water. "Sunset Back Bay," (364) is another peculiar, but cleverly treated, picture.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1892.

4, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation.
Skating Ring, Fancy dress Carnival.
5, Friday—First Criminal Sessions.
6, Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahaluxmi Fort.
First Criminal Sessions.
8, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Justices) Elections.
Poona Sky Races.
9, Tuesday—Annual meeting Back Bay Baths Company.
10, Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
12, Friday—Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
13, Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort.
Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
"Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
15, Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16, Tuesday—Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort. "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
17, Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
"Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
20, Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24, Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
Half Yearly General Meeting Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
29, Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10, Thursday—Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Saturday—Annual entertainment Bombay Swimming Club.
21, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met on Friday morning at Government House. There were present—His Excellency the Viceroy (presiding,) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Hon'bles. Sir P. P. Hutchins, Sir D. M. Barbour, Sir A. E. Miller, Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, Nawab Ahsan-Ulla, H. W. Bliss, J. Nugent, J Woodburn, Raja Udai Partab Singh, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Sir John Edgar, and Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to validate certain marriages solemnised under Part VI. of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said the object of the Bill was to validate certain marriages which had been irregularly contracted from ignorance of the law. Part VI. of the Act only authorised the persons licensed under that part to solemnise marriage between two persons both of whom were Native Christians, and in some cases they had been solemnised where only one of the parties was a Native Christian. It was not thought right they should invalidate these marriages, but it was desired to assist those particular marriages rights, while taking care that a similar evil should not occur in future. Originally, in order that the provisions of the Act might be known, it had been proposed to validate marriages not only up to the passing of the Act, but for three months longer; but so much time had elapsed since the Act was brought in, and its provisions might now be taken to be so well known, that the Select Committee thought it unnecessary to provide for any future marriages, and merely to validate those that were contracted up to the present time, but it was also provided that no marriages which had already been set aside by judicial authority should be restored, because vested rights might have been acquired in the faith of the judgments. His friend, Mr. Chentsal Rao, had a motion, he believed, to make upon the subject, and he would leave him to explain his object himself, but he thought that if the matter were looked into it would be seen that the hon'ble gentleman's object would be better attained by a separate Bill than by any amendment of this Bill.

The Hon'ble Chentsal Rao Pantulu said:—My Lord, I beg to propose that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee in view to their considering the desirability of modifying Part II, of the Christian Marriage Act so as to cover mixed marriages.

I observe that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Commissioner of Dacca, and some more officers and gentlemen whom we have consulted have drawn our attention to the point I have raised, i.e., the desirability of extending Part VI. so as to cover mixed marriages, and I also note that the Rev. Mr. Cushing, of Burma, states that there are large Christian and non-Christian communities in that part of the country among whom inter-marriages are customary. He adds that these communities live far away from places where any ministers or Marriage Registrars competent to solemnise mixed marriages are to be found, that it would be impossible for the parties to go to the distant city or town where alone the services of a Marriage Registrar or minister could be obtained, and that they would join illegal union if the law puts legal union beyond their reach. Under such circumstances it seems to me that we must make some provision to enable men so situated to get their marriages solemnised at the spot and without inconvenience. Sir Alexander Mackenzie thinks the licenses may be granted to selected persons to celebrate mixed marriages, and this suggestion commends itself to me as simple, practical, and convenient. As the law now stands, a Marriage Registrar can only be appointed for a whole District and not for a portion with limited powers. Probably it was on this account, and in consideration of the somewhat tedious character of the procedure prescribed for Marriage Registrars that Part. VI. has been enacted and power taken to grant licenses to Native Christians to solemnise marriages with simple procedure suited to the requirements of men with simple habits and poor education. Apart from the public convenience I do not see any special reason why the power of solemnising mixed marriages should be withheld from Native Christians any more than from Marriage Registrars; at any rate in cases where both the parties consent no objections are raised by the guardians.

My Lord, these are my views, but I am not myself much interested in this question, as hardly any mixed marriages take place in my part of the country, and I am not disposed to press it upon the attention of the Council, if they do not consider it to be of sufficient importance to require consideration. I have ventured to bring forward this motion, because from the Select Committee's Report presented this point does not appear to have been considered, and because for my part I consider that the amendment of Part VI. on the lines suggested will much help the cause of morality and promote social homogeneity in villages of mixed communities which it should be our aim to encourage.

Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. The motion was put and carried.

MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Cause of Madras, said:—My Lord, the Council will remember that I stated at our last meeting that I intended to lay some alternative proposal before the Select Committee. The Committee has recommended that this proposal be formulated in a Bill and that the Bill be sent down to Madras for consideration before it is discussed by them in detail. This is just what I wished to move myself a fortnight ago, but I was informed by the Secretary that it would not be in accordance with the ordinary course of business to put forward a new Bill without the intervention of the Select Committee. The Bill has now been prepared, and I put it in with the preliminary report. If the Council accepts my present motion, it will be sent to Madras, and we would be able to learn how far it meets with local approval before the Committee proceed to discuss its provisions and settle the final report.

THE RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS ACT, 1879.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss moved that the Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, and the mover, with instructions to report after three weeks.

The motion was put and carried, and the Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated Haka, 31st January, says:—The Boungshe Column marched out of Lotaw *en route* to Haka on the 24th January. Previous to leaving the place the post had been completed, and the troops to garrison it, consisting of 100 rifles 2nd Burma Regiment, and 50 rifles 4th Madras Pioneers, under Captain Holloway, were moved up into it. The post was christened Fort Gunning, after the Commanding Officer of the expedition. Captain Knowles, who was very ill, had to be left behind. The rest of the column, consisting of a detachment King's Royal Rifles, with Lieutenants Watson and West, 2 guns under Lieutenant Knapp, a detachment of Mounted Infantry, 2nd Burma Regiment, and all the Column Staff, arrived at Haka yesterday, and the Column breaks up to-day. The distance from Lotaw to Haka was accomplished in seven marches, many of them being long marches. We brought in about 90 sick, including troops and coolies. The battery had considerable difficulty in getting over some of the marches, owing to the bad paths. Several mules again went over the khud, and one was killed and another had to be shot, as it completely broke down. Mr. Tuck left for Lotaw on the 29th, going as Assistant Political Officer there. When the Lotaw garrison returns to Haka it will make a detour, visiting *en route* the Western Boungshe villages including Naring, and then some other Boinu villages that have not yet submitted. Thus before the close of the open season the whole of the Boungshe villages will have been visited. All the troops operating on these columns have been placed on field service.

General Stewart has sent the following message to the Officer Commanding the Boungshe Column: "The General Officer Commanding congratulates all ranks on the satisfactory performance of the work allotted to the column, which was rendered doubly hard by the difficult nature of the country traversed and by the amount of sickness contracted in the valley. The General Officer Commanding trusts the sick will now rapidly recover health and strength."

A Fort White telegram of 31st January says:—The Kanhow Column reached here to-day, *en route* to the Torn Lorng country, having left Lenacot on the 22nd. This is about 35 miles north of the latter place, and in a country hitherto quite unexplored. A garrison has been left behind in Lenacot, which is in use as a supplementary base, in which rations have been collected. This expedition will probably be out about a fortnight, and after returning to Lenacot it is possible another one may be undertaken to Manipur. So far all has gone well. The Chins are doing a certain amount of extra cooly work for us, and some Manipur Nagas, who came in the other day to see Mr. B. S. Carey, have promised us their help in the matter of guides and coolies, &c., if necessary. The health of the column has remained uniformly good.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

A VERY flagrant instance of the Amir's aversion to the British Government being supplied with news concerning Afghan affairs is reported by a correspondent who is generally most trustworthy, although, of course, he may be wrong in this instance. He states that Turabaz Khan, Resaldar of the Hajdsnari Cavalry at Kabul, has been imprisoned, and has had the hairs of his beard plucked out by hand, because he was suspected of supplying political news to Sirdar Muhammad Afzal Khan, the British Agent in Kabul. If this story is true, no further proof should be needed of the extremely unsatisfactory nature of the Amir's feelings toward the British Government. It is also stated that Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Nazir to the British Agent, had been seen several times visiting the above-mentioned Turabaz Khan at his house, which fact also reached the ears of the Amir. Whereupon, according to our correspondent, "the Amir ordered his subordinates not to go to the British Agent without first obtaining his consent." The meaning of this sentence is not very clear: but it evidently refers to some further political boycotting of the British Agent in Kabul. For all the use that that official is apparently allowed to be in maintaining the dignity of the suzerain power, he might be recalled to-morrow. In saying this we do not blame the British Agent who, from all accounts, is excellently qualified for his post; but we do not see how any British Agent can adequately perform his duties when accredited to such a Court as that of Kabul now is.

Writing on the 15th from Kabul, a correspondent says:—"You may expect very shortly a number of exiles—from forty to fifty—to arrive at Peshawar. They are to be banished on the usual charge of 'British spies.'"

One of our Kabul correspondents entirely dissents from the view which he appears to have come across in a copy of the *Pioneer*—that the Amir is devoted to the British alliance—and as he puts the case rather well, his remarks are worth summarising. He says in effect that it is only natural for diplomatists like the Viceroy of India or Sir John Gorst to say that the Amir is faithful in his allegiance as an independent ruler, because they naturally desire to quiet anxiety on the one hand, and soothe the Amir's ruffled spirit on the other. But European politicians are always saying that everything is very peaceful while they are all eagerly preparing for the expected war; and the Amir knows that his position is *not* independent, unless he can play off Russia against England, and this knowledge naturally leads him to endeavour to do things which please Russia, when they are duly reported at St. Petersburg, without giving the Indian Government any excuse to throw doubts on his political allegiance. Our correspondent concludes by asking the Amir's defenders to answer five questions: 1, Why is the Amir so opposed to British trade? 2, Why has he imprisoned British Indian subjects? 3, Why has he prevented Afghan and British subjects from visiting the British Agent at Kabul? 4, Why has he authorised the out law, Chikai, to harass the Turis, who are under British influence? 5, Why are so many persons punished on the charge of being British spies? There are, our correspondent says, plenty more questions of the same kind requiring answer—we have ourselves asked several, indeed, at different times—but satisfactory answers to these five will suffice. It is not enough to allege that the Amir has to act in this apparently hostile way, in order to soothe the susceptibilities of his subjects: because in the first place his rule is not built upon the goodwill of his subjects, but on the support of the British Government; and our correspondent asserts that on more than a dozen occasions the Amir has said himself that, if he allowed the construction of railway and telegraph lines in his country, the British would occupy the country the next day. When the people of Afghanistan, with all their fanaticism, are ready to change their national dress for English coats and pantaloons and caps, can you, asks our correspondent, for a moment believe that they are against the construction of a railway which will bring these and innumerable other welcome novelties within their reach? If the Amir, he says, could go to sleep for five years, and let the people arrange these matters, he would wake to find railways and active trade all over the country. On the other hand it is easy to see why the Amir should object to railways and British ideas generally, because he does not want to be brought too much within reach of the British army and by consequence out of reach of his old Russian friends, and because he knows that an arbitrary rule like his cannot co-exist with the kind of civilisation, which railways bring in their train. As for the theory that the Amir's gratitude should suffice to secure his allegiance to the British alliance, our correspondent alleges that the Amir thinks he owes equal, if not greater, gratitude to the Russians. The latter, he thinks, befriended him for years when he was a hunted exile. The British only offered him a throne (which he would have taken for himself as soon as their backs were turned) because they did not know what else to do; and have paid him a subsidy ever since, because they dare not let him turn to Russia for help. He complains, moreover, that the subsidy is not large enough.

With regard to Mr. Pyne's statement that the severity of the Amir's punishment has been exaggerated, a Kabul correspondent quotes two cases which, he alleges, occurred in Mr. Pyne's own workshops. Last winter, he says, a workman was sentenced to be hanged for stealing a bit of leather worth two annas (but was subsequently let off on payment of Rs. 3,000 subscribed by the man's sympathetic comrades); and last summer a man's hand was cut off on a charge of theft (alleged to be false) and he bled to death. These two are only quoted because they are alleged to have occurred in Mr. Pyne's workshops.

We have more than once referred, in connection with Afghan affairs, to the intrigues of the notorious Munshi Abdul Subhan. He has, however, a rival now in the Amir's favour, in one Sultan Muhammad, who has performed useful service, on the Amir's behalf, in imparting favourable views of the Amir's administration to Europeans, such as Messrs. Walsh, Martin, and Pyne for subsequent circulation in India. After the visit of the two former, which was followed by most laudatory accounts in the columns of our contemporaries of the Amir's fondness for British trade, the Munshi was rewarded with a bride, and the payment of the expenses of his nuptial festivities. The bride, by the way, is described as "a girl-daughter of a slave-girl belonging to Sirdar Muhammad Rafik Khan," which does not sound a very exalted connection: but, according to Afghan ideas, was doubtless good for the Munshi, who, after Mr. Pyne had left India this time and his favourable ideas of the Amir appeared in our columns, has been again rewarded by a rise in his pay from Rs. 180 to Rs. 280 a month.

About a week ago it was rumoured in the Quetta bazaars that the Amir of Kabul was dead; but two Afghan merchants, who arrived later from Kandahar, stated that there was no foundation for the rumour. These merchants, however, say that a wealthy Afghan Chief, who has some landed property in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, has displeased the Amir in some way, and that in consequence he was arrested and sent to Kabul and his property confiscated. Whoever this Afghan Chief is—for the merchants are ignorant of his name—he appears to be a man of weight and influence, and his followers are greatly incensed at his arrest.

According to Kabul correspondents, New Year's eve was celebrated by the Europeans in the Amir's workshops in a very festive manner, after the traditional method of celebrating festive anniversaries among the British working-classes. But the mischief of it is that the interpreters employed by the Europeans in Kabul have always given out that the latter are near relatives, cousins and nephews of Her Majesty (*Malika-i-London*), and the Kabulis at large are apt to get from their behaviour erroneous ideas of the manners and customs of British Royalty. While heartily wishing the Europeans in Kabul a happy New Year and many of them we cannot help wishing also that they would be careful to maintain the dignity of their (local) Royal rank.

One of the Europeans, we are sorry to say, was rather seriously ill on January 15 (when our last news left). He is a new comer who only arrived a few months ago in Kabul to fill one of the vacancis left by the departure of Messrs. Middleton and Stewart. No doubt he has not yet become acclimatised to Kabul.

The Amir intends, according to news from Kabul, to set apart forty lahks of rupees to carry on trade with India and Central Asia on his own account. This will be of doubtful benefit to the financial condition of the country: but is probably aimed at the British Indian traders who have wisely refused to put their heads into the lion's mouth by returning to Afghan trade routes. Perhaps, too, it is only a threat intended to bring them to his terms.

The Amir's taxation weighs not only upon goods of foreign production. There are numerous excise duties levied in Kabul upon various articles of local manufacture; such as country shoes and *Kulahs* (caps). A new duty has now been imposed upon copper pots and pans. The purchaser of new copper vessels has to pay 3 pice per rupee, and the vendor of old vessels 1 pice per rupee. There is, however, a limit beyond which devices to compensate for stagnant trade cannot go.

We have previously noted that punishments for embezzlement, &c., in Afghanistan are more severe than on this side of the Khyber; and even when the culprit escapes, the Amir has summary methods of his own for taking care that his Treasury is not the loser. One Nur Ahmed Khan had the contract for fruits, vegetables, &c., at Kabul, at the rate of one lakh per annum. He had worked this contract for two years, and had managed to evade payment of Rs. 15,000, without detection by the accountants. An informer made the fact known to the Amir, who intended to suddenly arrest Ahmed Khan; but there was an informer on the other side too, and Ahmed Khan with his family disappeared. Search proving—up to date of our information—unavailing, the Amir has seized all the men of Ahmed Khan's tribe that he can lay hold of, and intends to get the Rs.15,000 out of them.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE NEW RULES OF GOLF.

ON and after the 1st January, 1892, writes a contemporary, the golfer's drill-book will be by no means identical with that to which he has become accustomed. The new book is divided into four parts—namely, "Rules for the Game of Golf," "Special Rules for Medal Play," "Etiquette of Golf," and "Local Rules for St. Andrew's Links." The first point that strikes us is that the diameter of the hole is now laid down as 4¼ inches, and it must be at least 4 inches deep. Certainly it is curious that the decision of this all important point should hitherto have been left to chance, or rather to the sweet will of the ironmonger who provided the cutter. The size of a cricket-ball, dimensions of a bat, which must not be exceeded, height of tennis and lawn-tennis nets, are all laid down; none of which particulars are more important than the dimensions of golfing holes, which notoriously varied considerably on different greens. A terse and explicit definition of "a stroke" is given—to wit, "any movement of the club which is intended to strike the ball"—that being so, no necessity arises for the retention of the old rule dealing with the case of a club breaking during the stroke; it is therefore deleted. In Rule VIII., the sentence, "The match is won by the side which gets more holes ahead than there remain holes to be played," appears somehow to have gone wrong; in any case, it is artistically inferior to the old version, which instructed us that "the match is won by the side which wins one or more holes in excess of the number of holes remaining to be played." The next rule deals in a commonsense way with the case of one playing when his opponent should have done so, as having been further from the hole. The stroke may now be recalled, whereas formerly, by putting two and two together, a lost hole was the sum arrived at. It may be remarked that not very long ago this penalty was claimed and allowed in a professional match, the claim not unnaturally giving rise to considerable feeling. Rule XI. tells us that loose impediments lying at more than a club-length from the ball (except on the putting-green) may not be removed under penalty of a stroke, and Rule XV. grapples with the vexed question, "What is a hazard?" coming too, it must be said, fairly well out of the encounter. This definition being important, it will be well to quote it *in extenso*, as thus:—"a hazard shall be any bunker of whatever nature—water, sand, loose earth, molehills, paths, roads or railways, whins, bushes, rushes, rabbit-scrapes, fences, ditches, or anything which is not the ordinary green of the course, except sand blown on to the grass by wind, or sprinkled on grass for the preservation of the links, or snow, or ice, or bare patches, on the course." In none of these situations is it allowable for the club to touch the ground before the stroke.

"When a ball is to be dropped the player shall drop it." The path of duty is here indicated in a style of uncompromising conciseness and vigour; the casual reader might even regard the instruction as superfluous, but it is not so, for the distinction is between the player and his caddy. The latter, if a good one, by dint of wrigglings and genuflexions, was wont skilfully to secure a teed ball for his master; but this course will no longer be available; for very precise instructions are given, which will render any such advantage more difficult of attainment. By the addition of the word "himself" after "player" the distinction would be better emphasised, but in any case it is an improvement on the old rule, which discoursed of "the *party* dropping the ball," reminding one of Leech's picture, "Highly Interesting;" "Seen that party lately?" "What, the party with the wooden leg as come with," &c. The Honours student will finish the quotation, but the humble passman will find that difficult; for it is lengthy and confusing withal.

One of the most important points is the recognition of the principle that whatever happens to a ball *in motion* is a rub of the green, which must thus be submitted to with smiling exterior; but, for a ball *at rest*, displaced by external agency, we have the commonsense remedy. Whereas a player formerly had to lose the hole for playing his opponent's ball, his carelessness henceforth will only cost him a stroke; "but if it be discovered before either side has struck off at the tee that one side has played out the previous hole with the ball of a party not engaged in the match, that side loses the hole." Only the pessimist will suggest that these inconvenient discoveries may possibly be made with greater frequency just after the next tee-shots have been struck. Five minutes, instead of ten, is to be the time limit when hunting for a lost ball, and now, when on the putting-green, nobody, by changing his position for the purpose, may interfere with the real or supposed influence of the wind on the ball, or stand, so to speak, betwixt the wind and its mobility under the severe penalty of loss of the hole. An all-important alteration is that which gives a player the option of replacing his ball should it have been displaced by the other ball. This is certainly the fairer way, for under the old rule great hardships sometimes occurred. One instance of this fell under the writer's observation. Two players had tried for a medal and were playing it off; a very even match. Player A. had laid himself stone dead, when player B. cannoned against him with such force as to knock A. into a position whence he took two extra shots to regain his lost place, B. meanwhile, adding insult to injury, lay dead in A.'s place, and, thanks to this, eventually won the medal, which otherwise would have gone to A., had he been allowed to replace his ball. We are now told that a penalty stroke does not affect the rotation of play, a point formerly not quite clear, and the old rule which decreed a lost hole where no special penalty for infringement was mentioned is abrogated. Such are the alterations so far as Match-play is concerned.

For Medal-play, three new and salient points are, that "no member shall play any stroke on a putting-green before competing," that he "may not discontinue play on account of bad weather," and that "the penalty for the breach of any rule is disqualification." The remainder of the book provides little food for reflection. The division treating of "Etiquette" merely embodies what every golfer, with the smallest pretensions to rank as such, knew before; the melancholy thing is that it has been found necessary or desirable to print it. Delightful days were those in "Sixpenny," when, with some ten matches going on within about as many yards of each other, we could slog to square-leg, or crump to the off, yelling "Thank you, cut over" to Majori banks *minimus*, sore as to the shin. Such joys are not to the maturer golfer; he must allow the party in front not only to play their second shots, but also to get out of range, which two things are by no means synonymous. For the rest we would fain have seen a paragraph devoted to that worst of nuisances, the single player, who persist in obtruding himself on a crowded green, expecting as much deference to be shown him as to a properly constituted match.

SORCERY AND MURDER IN THE N.-W. P.

AT the Allahabad High Court on Saturday (before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyrrell) the appeal of Hunsua, Chamar, and Musammat Nawali, a widow, and second wife of Bakhtawar, Jat, of Pur, against the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarnagar, convicting them of the murder of a Brahmin boy, named Ram Sukh, seven years of age, came up. The persons originally accused were the appelants, Hunsua and Musammat Nawali, and Bakhtawar, husband of the second accused, and Nanha, Chamar, of Amwala. The theory of the committing magistrate was that Bakhtawar married Nawali simply because his first wife bore him no children, and Nawali and himself being disappointed that she bore him no children, the two employed Hansua as a wizard to procure the desired result, and that under the abetment of Nanha, said to have been his instructor in witchcraft—a piece of evidence not, however, admitted by the sessions judge—Bakhtawhr, Nawali and Musammat Lachmi jointly murdered

SPORTING NOTES.

THE entries for the spring handicaps and for the Gold Cup and Alexandra Plate at Ascot do not present many features of interest, for while the nominations for the former are very much what might have been anticipated, both as regards numbers and the class of horse engaged, the Ascot races have not filled so well as they did last year. Few of the twenty-eight horses entered for the Gold Cup at Ascot are of the first class, two of the best being Queen's Birthday and Gonsalvo, who were second and third to Morion last year; while none of the crack three-year-olds have been nominated, a fact which can scarcely create much surprise, seeing how heavily engaged they already are. The entries for the Alexandra Plate are little more than a repetition of those for the Gold Cup, minus the three-year-olds; and perhaps the most interesting race at Ascot, the entries for which closed last week, is the Coventry Stakes, for which one hundred and twenty-three two-year-olds have been entered, including nearly all the supposed good ones in the principal stables. Notable among them is a filly named Ornis, belonging to the Duke of Westminster, and a daughter of Bend Or and Shotover, while the stables of Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Milner, and Mr. Maple are very well represented.

The entries for the spring handicaps comprise several horses which were supposed to have gone to the stud, such as M. Ephrussi's Alicante, who has been put into the Lincolnshire and the City and Suburban Handicaps. And the owner of the last Cambridgeshire winner, the notorious Comedy, has determined to brave the terrors of the handicapper once more, as he has put her not only into the same two races, but into the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park, which will evidently be the most interesting of the spring handicaps—not that the entry is much larger than it is for two or three of the others, but there are more horses of a good class, the three-year-old contingent including such animals as Goldfinch, Polyglot, and Scarborough, though it is by no means improbable that Mr. Wickham's Huntingdon who holds no engagement in the Two Thousand or Derby, will be the best three-year-old in any of these handicaps.

There was a great deal of talk some time ago about the improvement which was going to be effected in steeple-chasing by abolishing the hunters' certificate and compelling the clerks of courses to give more money to this class of race, instead of farming the hurdle-races; but, whatever may take place in time, there is no progress to be discerned at present, the entries for the Liverpool Steeplechase being not quite so numerous as last year. Still, with the exception of last year's winner, the best "jumpers" of the day are all down on the list, including such old friends as Why Not, Ilex, Roman Oak, and Innisfail; but it is to be hoped that there are one or two diamonds in the rough among the younger horses engaged, as an infusion of new blood is much needed.

I think, says the *World* sporting correspondent, the spring entries—the first batch of them, at least—are on the whole satisfactory. The Grand National naturally shows decline, but we are entering on a new era in cross-country sport, and optimists foretell a revival of old days and the horses of that time. I should like to see another L'Africaine, Chamade, and The Colonel, I own, so wait in hope. Most of the horses of the last three or four years will appear on Aintree, I suppose, and, among them, I hear good accounts of Ilex. Plenty of novices, too, are awaiting the attentions of the handicapper, but whether there is a Liverpool winner among them it is impossible yet to tell. The Primate took my fancy very much in a flat-race at Sandown last year, but of what he is or will be over a country I am ignorant. He is in good hands, however. The Babraham Plate with its triple handicap has evidently caught on. It was a happy thought, and the discussion over the handiwork of the three composers will be not the least interesting part of the business.

The Jockey Club of Vienna has recently found itself face to face with a somewhat serious difficulty arising out of the decision concerning "pulling," which led to certain English jockeys being warned off the turf. The immediate consequence of this decision was that the remaining English jockeys, being more in demand, claimed a much higher rate of pay. Their employment, however, seemed inevitable, as the Austrian jockeys are too heavy, and cannot easily train down to the lighter weights. Count Nicholas Esterhazy, the well-known Hungarian nobleman, who owns a large stud of valuable horses, proposed tentatively to give the Austrian jockeys a chance by adopting higher weights in some of the principal races during the current year. This proposal has been unanimously adopted by the Jockey Club. At the meetings during the year there will be two or three events for the special benefit of the Austrian jockeys. It is also intended to hold several additional meetings with the same object on Sundays in the course of the summer.

Quality will be well represented in the Grand National. True, last year's winner, Come Away, is not entered, and the name of Benburb is missing, but in the 66 entries are included some good chasers. The *Star's* sporting correspondent is anxious to see how The King will fare at the hands of the handicapper. Several names are missing, which might have been expected to appear, and, for the first time for several years, we look in vain for old Gamecock. The unlucky Royal Meath and the much-talked-of Veil find no place in the entry. Mr. Dorling must be on good terms with himself, as the Great Metropolitan and City and Suburban have both drawn well this year. Some fairly good horses are entered for the City, and some very bad ones. However, with a puzzling handicap there should be plenty of interest in the race.

The number of entries for the Jubilee Stakes is nine fewer than last year, but it will again be a swagger race, as all the Upper Ten are represented. Col. North has seemingly entered his whole fleet, and it will take him all his time to find the best of his own lot. Mr. Rose's colt St. Damien has gone on wonderfully well, and Jarvis thinks that should anything unforeseen happen to Orme, St. Damien would have an excellent chance of pulling through successfully. The first engagement that he has this year is the Newmarket Stakes, which he will in all probability fulfill, and then he will run for the Derby.

The Irish are not so strongly represented as usual in the Grand National. There is some talk of Ardcarn, and Cruiser, if reasonably treated, will be a likely fancy. There is plenty of new, or comparatively new, blood among the entrants to give the race its customary excitement, but the main feeling will be one of disappointment at the new rule producing such a slight effect. Glenwood, the only Ormonde two year old, now stands nearly 15 hands 3 inches and is the very spit of his sire. He is about to leave Bowden for Ellesmere House, Newmarket, there to be trained by Charles Archer.

In the old days of ante-post betting, when it was possible to back a horse before Christmas to win the Chester Cup, it was necessary to issue the handicaps quickly, but I see no reason now why they should not be kept back a bit. I don't think any weights for the spring handicaps should be finally adjusted until a month before the race is set to be run. I think if handicappers paid a little more attention to the betting they would give us good racing. A horse starts favorite, say, and runs nowhere. If the animal belongs to the cute division, he is certain before long to prove that his party were justified in backing him as they did when perhaps he got badly off, or was disappointed in the race.

Mr. Evan A. Nepean, the amateur cricketer, eldest son of Sir Evan Colville Napean, C.B., director of army contracts, of St. George's-road, Belgravia, and Miss Evelyn Maud Reid, eldest daughter of Mr. Cecil F. Reid of Collingham-gardens, South Kensington, were married on Monday, January 11, at St. Jude's, South Kensington. The chancel of the church was decorated with choice plants. Several prominent cricketers were among the congregation. The service was fully choral and was conducted by the Rev. Charles Nepean, the Rev. Mr. Ellison, and the Rev. Edward Jenner. The Bride who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white silk. She was attended by eight bridesmaids, who wore light-blue dresses trimmed with pink. After the ceremony a large number of guests was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Reid at 30 Collingham-gardens.

It has been stated that Sherwood has now the greatest number of horses of any trainer at headquarters, but this is not so, as nearly half of those the St. Gatien House trainer is credited with are in charge of his son, who is now in business on his own account at Park House. Ryan is still premier, whatever the distinction may be worth.

It is not generally known that hurdle races of a mile and a half have been in vogue in France for years. If the national Hunt Committee would institute similar events in England any number of our flat racers would be put to jumping.

FIGHTING occurred recently between villages in Swat which are partisans respectively of the Khans of Aladana and Swat. About 3,000 men are said to have been engaged, and about 50 were killed and wounded. A temporary truce was made by the interference of neighbouring tribes: but peace is not expected to be permanent.

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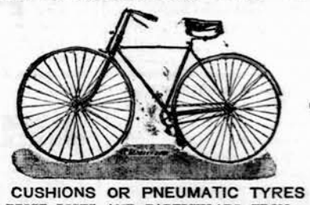

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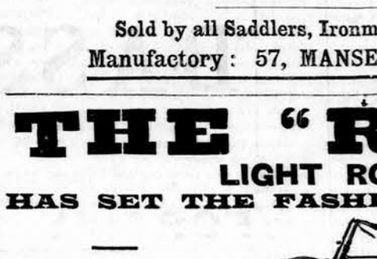

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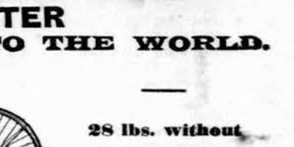

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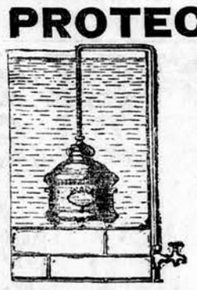
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